a Quinlan, youngest son of Edward
ths, of enoiers infantum,
II a. m. from the residence of his
te street, by cars to Calvary,
monning of July 16, at the residialner, S. A. Goodwin, No. 829
ooutee, infant daugner of Louise
y. Porter, aged 3 months and 10 day at 5 p. m. at the house. Re-

VOLUME XXXIX.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FOR AUGUST.

Dunn English.
OUT OF LONDON. By Julian Hewthorne. (Con-

timed.) LIEGORIES. Sonneta; I. Crowns; II. Silenes; III. Suicide; IV. Anger. By Edgar Fawcett. BIT OF NATURE. An American Story, in twenty-three chapters. By Albert Rhodes. Chapters VII.-XIII.

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The Chicago Paily Tribune.

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1878.

APPLETONS' JOURNAL All Promises of Hired Signal Officers Broken

STILL GASPING.

TRONTISPIECE. Illustration to "Up in the Blue Blage." Drawn by C. S. Reinbart.

FLORA IN A GARRET. Descriptive of Artificial Flower-making in New York. By William H. Bleins. Illustrated by C. S. Reinbart.

UP IN THE BLUE RIDGE. A Story. Complete. By Cassance Fennimors Woolson.

A LEGEND OF PHRYGIA. A POEM. By Thomas Duna Regish. The Furnace-Blast from the South Belched Forth All Day.

to the Hope.

Miserable Suspicion that the Manitoba Wave Has Sold Out to the Sirocco.

Fourteen People Killed by the Sun Yesterday at St. Louis.

Reasons Why 100 Degrees of Heat Are So Fatal to Existence There.

The Venerable Archbishop Henni Stricken at Milwaukee.

The Heat in Chicago More Oppressive Yesterday than on Tuesday.

Several Cases Which Will Be Fatal.

Besides a Great Number of Others Which Are Not Serious.

> ST. LOUIS. ONLY POURTEEN PROPLE KILLED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
St. Louis, Mo., July 17.—The prospect was St. Louis Mo., July 17.—The prospect was more cheerful at dawn to-day than it had been in this gity for a week. The long-dreaded Tuesday predicted by Tice to be the hottest seen in St. Louis for 100 years had passed, and, although the mortality comprised over thirty cases, with more than 100 additional cases of greater or less intensity, people feit grateful that it was no worse, and looked hopefully forward to a change for the better to-day. These expectations were justified by the news These expectations were justified by the news that appeared in the morning papers to-day. The announcement that a change of twenty degrees had occurred at Sioux City brought relief to atmospheric change to St. Louis. The fresh breeze that prevailed in many parts of the city eemed to confirm the joyful expectation tha the heated term had come to a close, for the

AS THE MORNING WORE ON, HOWEVER, the breeze began to lull, and it was discovered that the mercury mounted higher than it did at the corresponding hours of yesterday. Thermometers were perhaps never more anxiously consulted, and the steady rise of the mercurial indications filled the minds of the people with grave apprehensions The greatest precautions were everywhere used, and to this prudence is undoubtedly due the the streets were much the same as were wit essed on yesterday. On the thickly-peopled thoroughfares, where the populace necessarily moved to and tro, the streets looked like a sea of moving umbrellas, every pedestrian being provided with one of those sun-protectors as

well as a paim-leaf fan.

THE EFFECT ON BUSINESS GENERALLY was more than on yesterday marked, and threatened to become serious in the highest degree. Along the levee, Main, and Second streets, and the portion of the city devoted to wholesale business, the streets were almost de-serted, and business houses were a Sabbathmorn aspect. But few men were to be seen on the streets, and these moved along with a sluggishness that was far from suggesting business haste and promptitude. Business, always dull at this season of the year, is reduced, except in a few branches, to absolute stagnation. Along Sixth and Seventhstreets and on Morgan to Washington the tenement houses were desert ed. Windows and doors stood wide open, and pavement, not to miss the cooling breeze which was wafted along the scorched streets. Many of the women were noticed with wet towels and

handkerchiefs on their heads.

THE GROUPS SAT MOTIONLESS and listless. No conversation was indulged in.
That would have been too great an effort.
Numbers of children were lying around in the
shade nearly nude. The stores and shops in
this quarter were entirely deserted, and the owners sat at the doors dozing, or engaged in vain attempts to keep cool. At nearly every store men and women were sitting, doing nothing but catching the refreshing breeze, and business was left to take care of itself. In business was left to take care of thesh, in fact, there was no business to take care of. The scorching, exhausting heat drove every subject but the idea of keeping cool out of every one's head. Your correspondent, who called at the Mechanics' Exchange, was informed by Mr. Stamps, the Secretary, that builders and contractors were undertaking as tittle work as nossible and were only pushing. builders and contractors were undertaking as little work as possible, and were only pushing those jobs forward which were already under contract. Even in these cases, they found extreme difficulty on account of the disinclination of men to risk their health in the weather. To lay brick-work at a high three times is expended to these times is expended.

extreme difficulty on account of the disincilation of men to risk their health in the weather. To lay brick-work at a high in the weather. To lay brick-work at a high in the weather. To lay brick-work at a high in the weather. To lay brick-work at a high in the weather. To lay brick-work at a high in the weather. To lay brick-work at a high in the weather. To lay brick-work at a high in the weather. To lay brick-work at a high in the weather of the work in the weather and the weather are pressured to the full force of the rays of the sun. Hon-Carriers and Liborers did not appear at all to lay, and work in consequence had to be empeaded. In some cases the men are working on the fitting and afternoon. Hardly any work at all was done yesterday, and but little to-day. Stamps had lived in St. Louis fifty pears, and never had seen such weather as this before. At 7 o'clock patients began to arrive where they received quick and scientific treatment. The arrivals, however, were not nearly sproceasion, and the Dispensary presented a busy seen. At 3 o'clock tight procession, and the Dispensary presented a busy seen. At 3 o'clock gist price and whisky. Ready work and the sitemators are considered and seen theme. William Shimman (colored), heat and whisky. Restored and seen the home. Heartly states the still retrieved to the full force of the rays of the surface exposed to the full force of the rays of the surface and some cases. Will recover, to be a still further burden to the city. John Kateron, the work of the surface and the process of the class lately described to the full process. It is a further burden to the city. The profit of the city is a construction of the city is a process of the surface and the process of the surface and the process of the surface and the process of the class lately described to the full process. The profit of the process of the combined was processed, and the surface and the process of the combined

sight, and to gaze on the victims as they were borne into the cool hallway to be be douched with ice and otherwise restored. At sunrist this morning there were only five bodies in

the greater part of the bodies having been re-moved during the night for burial. Crowds of men, women, and children gathered to look through the heavy glass windows and gaze at the stiff, stark corpses that lay on the marble slabs before them. The light from the background, reflected from a yellow-painted wall, stied a golden lustre over the inanimate masses of blackened flesh covered with cotton cloths, exposed here and there in all their hideousness, and preserved from decay only by chunks of ice placed over their bodies and nowever, and, during the day and night, as marble slabs. These will be buried to-night, nearly all in the potter's field, as they are unrnown, or belong to the pauper classes, so far as known.

NO PROMINENT CITIZEN was fatally stricken during the day, but severa were prostrated. Five policemen fell upon their beats, and six letter-carriers succumbed to the heat, though none are believed to be fatally afflicted. Many of

THE NEWSPAPER OFFICES
bave had their staffs temporarily depleted by the prostration of reportorial and editorial em-ployes. The Globe-Democrat has five down, the Times three, the Evening Post two, the Repu en two, and the Journal and Dispatch two, while a number of reporters are affected by the heat, but continue to work.
The factories and machine-shops continued partially suspended during the day,-in fact, it was virtually impossible for artisan who labor near furnaces to prosecute their ordipary work. Work was suspended on the Caron laborers refusing to risk their lives in the sun. the day. Five dropped dead, and others were prostrated and taken from the harness.

a number of roustabouts were pros wenty-two Deaths Reported and duced to work. The Hon. R. D. Lancaster, s prominent real-estate man, who was prostrated Joseph Schneider, one of the largest brewers in the heat did not seem to be so oppressive as on yesterday, the temperature was higher, being t 1 p. m. three and a half degrees higher, and at 3 p. m. two degrees higher. The following

> THE THERMOMETRICAL CHANGES curing the day: 8 a. m., 88½; 9 a. m., 91½; 10 a. m., 98; 11 a. m., 94½; 12 m., 96½; 1 p. m., 98½; 3 p. m., 103. There has been

> of people from St. Louis during the past two days. All the trains going north last night were crowded with passengers bound for cooler limes. The Chicago lightning express, which left the city at 7:30 last evening, carried over 200 persons who were going north in seach of cool weather. The fast-line train on the Vandalia, which left the Union Depot at 8 this norning, pulled half a dozen coaches filled with men, women, and children, all leaving the city to escape the heat, All north-bound trains leaving Upper Mississippi boats that have left for the that left yesterday, and the Dubuque at noor to-day, carried an immense passenger list. Many of these departures have doubtless been arranged before the heated term came with such terrible intensity upon St. Louis, but the most of them are induced by the general alarm that pervades all classes of the city.

> AT SUNDOWN eagerly hoped a rain-storm was in store for the scorched city, but, after hovering over the horizon for a brief space, the clouds floated is every prospect that the populace are doomed to at least one day more of swettering heat. The night is intensely hot. Over 100 cases of sunstroke were treated at the City Dispensary

and Hospital to-day.

THE DEAD.

The following is a correct list of persons for whom burial certificates were issued to-day where death resulted from sunstroke:

Samuel Frame, 49 years old. James Dosier, 72 years. Louisa Gerlen, 34 years. John R. Pattenback, 51 years. Alice Welsh, 68 years, Charles Mueller, 47 years. Paul Steffans, 46 years. Bridget Sloan.

Mrs. Rebecca Devinny, 73 years. Adam Neudersser, 25 years. Frederick Sejuthkraft, 27 years. VARIATIONS.

To the Western Associated Press. St. Louis, Mo., July 17.-Two thermometers

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TT		9		**		4	4	9	4	1	4	A		1	Į,	ie	el.	6	d.		rang	

the evening and night will be cooler and more comfortable, with fair indications of rain. There has been much done at the City Dis-pensary to-day, and no severe cases have been there so far. Following are

Following are
THE CASES TREATED:
Fred Wild, walked in himself, feeling badly.
Douched, sent home.
Lizzie Smith, eunployed in the Globe-Democrat
bindery, prostrated while at work. Successfully
treated and sent home.
Catherine Sands, overcome at home. Taken
to the dispensary and was restored after about
an hour's treatment.
Charles Thompson, sick with malaria and
heat. Revived and sent to the hospital.
G. R. Sawyer, bricklayer, orostrated at work.
Badly overcome, but restored and sent home.
William Shinman (colored), heat and whisky.
Restored.

Nellie Stanley, market woman, prostrated this forenoon; will recover.

Deputy City Marshal Eberle had a slight attack, and went to the Dispensary and was fixed up.

Mrs. Connelly, a pretty severe case; had convulsions; under treatment, but now better.

Richard White, a pure African; bad case; sent to hospital.

Richard Write, a pure arrican; one case; sent to hospital.

George Howard, mild case; sent home.
Lewis Redmon, picked up on the street; bad case; sent to nospital.

William Mecke, mild case; sent home.
Mary Powers, mild case; sent home.
Jabez E. Price, taken from the Planters' House; genuine sunstroke; bad condition; sent to hospiaal. Andrew Teehan, severe case; sent to hospi-

Hugh Reilly, mainly whisky; recovered quickly under an ice-water shower, and pleaded to be let alone.

Quite a large percentage of the newspaper reporters, who have isbored very hard and lost considerable sleep, have been prostrated to a greater or less degree. Messra Rensham, Reed, Thayer, and McAnaly, of the Globe Democrat; Scott, Cross, and Meek, of the Journal and Dispatch; Lincke, of the Amerika; and Kuhsman, of the Anseiger, have suffered most, some of them being still under trading and the summer of them being still under trading and the summer of the discovery of the discovery of the discovery of the discovery of the anniversary of the discovery of the mainternative which was to have taken place last night, but was postponed on account of the next, was prostrated to-day while taking across the bridge with friends. He was immediately conveyed to his hotel, the Lindell, where he received prompt medical treat sent, soon revived, and will probably be out to-morrow.

A. J. P. Garesche, Jr., Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court, suffered a slight attack this morning. Taken home all treated by the family physician.

WHY IT IS SO. CONDITIONS WHICH TEND TO RENDER ST. UNENDURABLY HOT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Sr. Louis, July 17.—Even though the Manitoba wave of cool air strike this city, it will be days before the temperature will be materially reduced, unless the long-e-pected current be phenomenally icy. When the town is once thoroughly heated through, heavy rains are necessary to a reduction of the temperature, for the reason that, after a protracted siege of high thermometer, the streets as I houses become so thermometer, the streets and houses become so hot that even though the sun's rays become less pitiless, there is no appreciable relief from the heat. St. Louis is built chiefly of brick, and on a limestone foundation. During the summer an almost impalpable dust covers the streets, which assumes a glaring, white appearance, and is perfectly dazzling to the eyes. When sprinkled, this dust drinks the water with avidity, and, though appearing to possess all the attributes of brown mud for a few minutes, shortly reclaims its wonted white and blinding appearance. That

(THE REAL SCOURGE OF ST. LOUIS) is migratory, is testified in the fact that the streets paved with wood are covered with it. It penetrates houses, and there is no protection against it. Lying in the readway, it is scorching to the touch, and when raised by the hot breezes that come in from the South even on the sun itself, and is really the agent through have during the past few days chronicled the leaths of people who were prostrated even in their own houses. These cases are directly referable to the impressed as of the air by this fiery, powdered limestonia. Lyely class is defenseless against it, and, until its thirst is slaked by a good stiff rain, you may look for a continuation of the record of horrors.

One acquainted with St. Louis, and who has carefully studied the situation, will have noticed that a long, narrow strip of the town has been comparatively a terra incognito to the

This patch is bounded on the north by Locust street from Sixth to Twelfth, and by Lucas place from Fourteenth to Grand avenue; on the south by the northern line of Market street; on the east by Sixth street; and on the west by Grand ayenue. Within these limits are the numbered streets running north and south, com-mencing at Sixth and extending to the old western limit; and Pine, Olive, and Locust streets and Lucas place. These thoroughfares are occupied by the aristocracy of the city. The houses are larger, airler, and roomier, and the streets are kept constantly damp by sprinklingcarts and street-washers operated by private enterprise. Yet these now favored haunts of the despised capitalist have not been entirely exempt, though their sufferings have been unworthy of extended mention compared with those of the less fortunately situated denizens. Almost every square in the city is divided into four sections by alleys running at right angles. The original intention was for free circulation of air and convenience of delivery of the articles assumed to be necessary to house-hold comfort. In the northern portion of the

Locust street—enterprise has
BUILT IN THESE ALLEYS wretched rookeries or huge brick houses, and these tenements are rented out in rooms to the extremely poor classes, who pay small pittances for the privilege of existing in them. One may readily fancy the extent of the sufferings of those cooped up in these narrow ceils, into which a ray of sunlight or a breath of air never steals, and which know nothing of the outside world save of the fine, murderous sand, which sifts through every crevice and brings a suggestion of death in every particle. The respect in
which the people who populate these tenements
are held, and the value placed upon them, is
fillustrated in the police method of investigation
for criminals. When it is supposed that a
maiefactor has taken refuge in one of these
houses (as he frequently does), if it be in the
winter, mattresses are placed over the chimneys, and the whole ranch smoked out incontinently for the better inspection of the officers
of the law; if the wretch seek such sanctuary
in the summer time, the police wait at the sifts through every crevice and brings a suggesin the summer time, the police wait at the dispensary or the Morgue until he is brought in "prostrated." And the localities described have furnished, to a large extent, the names of those who have adorned the list of "sun-strokes" during the heated term. How many of them have died "without medical assist-ance" it is impossible to tell. People who will voluntarily seek these noisome, recking alleys for abiding-places are not ordinarily disposed to waste much on doctors while there is still

—a difference as sharply defined as that between the Christianity of the Apostle Paul and that of Bob Ingersoil.

On the western side of the levee is a narrow, disreputable, dissipated-tooking sidewalk, broken in spirit and stones—a perfect man-trap at night and a gridiron by day. Fringing the sidewalk is a row of tumble-down, tramp-like brick buildings, used indifferently as boarding-houses and warehouses. Almost every one is Garnished with a Saloon on the basement floor, whereat lightning-rod whisky is dispensed at five cents per glass. The rooms above are narrow dungeons, utterly without air, and exposed to the giare of the barren stretch of levee. These cells are occupied by roustabouts and their St. Louis wives, and this quarter has furnished its quota to the terrible death-rate.

The southern portion of the city is in better

and this quarter has furnished its quota to the terrible death-rate.

The southern portion of the city is in better shape; that is, south of about Chouteau avenue. There are more shade-trees, the houses are more commodious, and are occupied by the respectable middle classes. There is a larger area of garden ground. The people are more cleanly in their habits, less addicted to drink, and generally more regular than their further up-town and more pretentious neighbors.

From the sid southern city-limits to the old northern limit of Carondelet, there is

A LONG, DISMAL STEETCH OF BLAZING WHIPE

northern limit of Carondelet, there is a LONG, DISMAL STRETCH OF BLAZING WHITE BOAD, skirted by prairie on the western side and by a few villas on the east. Striking Carondelet, one is confronted by the smoke and flame of four or five huge blast-furnaces and an immense rolling-mill. On the east is the Mississippi, on the south the River des fere, a narrow stream of rocks, washed by a narrow stream of water; and on the west is a prairie, rolling up from the edge of the town, forming a sort of bank on that side, and effectually shutting off the western winds. The staple products of the town are pig-iron, rails, mosquitoes, and fights. It is populated chiefly by the laboring classes from the furnaces, the mill, and the iron Mountain car-shops. The temperature will average five degrees higher than that of St. Louis proper, from the Court-house of which it is distant a little over six miles. Among the operatives the prostration has been fearful during the last three or four days, but it is not so noticeable now, as the mortality is generally heavy during the summer months.

WHY, IN A NUTSHELL.

Thave endeavored to give you, as well as practicable within the confines of a dispatch, an outline of the high-weather mark of St. Louis. To summarize: The city is low and flat; the air is filled with fiving particles of white; hot dust; a large proportion of the people live in filthy allevs, and are extremely dirty in their habite; a dull, heavy, missmatic atmosphere arises from the inglorious mud that lies on the surface of the Missouri River; there are but few parks, and those so far out as to be inaccessible to the poorer classes; the sweep of the wind in summer is hot and pestilent; very little rain falls during the hot months to cool the giaring streats, the brick sidewalks and brick houses, and, in short, it mugh be more summarily summarized in the name of Martin Chuzzlewit's Arcadia—"Eden."

IT WAS HOTTER YESTERDAY THAN IT WAS THE DAY BEFORE.

It is simpler to jump into the subject in that way than to begin with the usual long-drawn out reliminaries. It was hotter Wednesday than Tuesday, and the people were very indignant They were also aggrieved because the weather reports, which had promised Manitoba the day before, started in the morning by promising a lower temperature. and a wind which should change from the south to the northwest. They put very little faith in these promises, and were correct in doing so, for during the day the wind remained, nailed immovable in the southwest. The figures of the thermometers were about the same as on the previous day, ranging all through the nineties, depending on location, but the feeling of personal discomfort was far greater than it was Tuesday. THE WIND

which blew then had a refreshing chill, as if. some time in its existence, it had passed over came burning hot from the hot south drying which is tatal to Chicago-the wind which brought in the fire of '71, which bears sickness' on its wings, and which makes all the trees lear to the northeast. Inquiry was made during the to the northeast. Inquiry was made during the day for that northwest wind which was to come down from Manitoba, and it was ascertained that it actually set out, on its journey, with the best of intentions. Somewhere on the road, nowever, it met with reverses; it ran across a column of hot air, pressing eastward from the prairies, and was mable to force its way through, and retired to the quarter whence it came.

The temperature, as observed by Manasse, Optician, No. 88 Madason street (Tabune Buiding), was at 8 a. m., 89 degrees; 10 a. m., 91; 12 m., 94; 3 p. m., 95; 8 p. m., 91; 10 p. m., 91; 12 m., 94; 3 p. m., 95; 8 p. m., 91; 10 p. m., 98. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29 str. During the same day last year the temperature was at 8 a. m., 76 degrees; at noon, 84; and at 8 p. m., 84.

bidding, was at 8 a. m., 80 decrees: 10 a. m., 11; 12 m., 94; 3 p. m., 95; 6 p. m., 91; 10 m., 120.75.

8. Becometer at 3 a. m., 20, 11; 5 p. m., 20, 17.

8. Becometer at 3 a. m., 20, 11; 5 p. m., 20, 17.

8. Becometer at 3 a. m., 20, 11; 5 p. m., 20, 17.

8. Becometer at 3 a. m., 20, 11; 5 p. m., 20, 17.

8. Marchael and 10 p. m., 20, 11; 5 p. m., 20, 17.

8. The large factories in the southwestern portugues of the same of the southwestern portugues of the same of the

five feet above the body, poured a copious supply of ice-cold water from the head to the stomach, and back again to the head. At this point the patient jumped to his feet and stared wildly at those around him. "What are you doing to me? What do you mean by this? Where am 1t?" he cried. He was spearently in great pain, and writhed as it he was being tortured. The physician gave a small dose of chloral, and one of bromide of potassium, to mitigate the spasms, when the man grew quiet, and was able to sit up in the conveyance that carried him to the hospital. At last accounts he was progressing favorably. The STRRET-GAR COMPARIES took every precaution to prevent their stock from being prostrated by the heat, and to this precaution must be attributed their good fortune in so far escaping any very dangerous visitation. On the South Side two horses were affected,—one attached to car No. 166, on State streat, near Monroe, and the other on Indiana avenue,—but prompt treatment brought them around all right in a short time. The Company, in view of the decreased travel, finds it practicable to run less cars, and to lay the horses off at the completion of every trip, keeping them in the barn for a trip or two, according to their condition. On the route they are watered often, and then the has been slowed-up nine minutes in the whole length of the line. The drivers were instructed yesterday to run their horses at such speed as suited their conditions, and whenever an animal showed signs of wilting, he was taken off at some one of the places where changes are made and a fresh horse put on in his place.

Similar immunity from sunstroke and somewhat similar precautions prevailed on the West Side. Several of the horses reached the State street end of the line somewhat overheated, but a short rest and a generous sponging with cold water restored them, and they started off again. There was no decrease in the number of trips made, the "laying" time at the termin of the route, or portions of it, being utilized in walking the horses

County Hospital. His condition is not considered serious.

John Roach, a laborer on the Baltimore & Ohio Raiiroad, was overcome by the heat while standing on the platform of a freight train. He was taken to the Hospital, and for several hours was not expected to live. The St. Louis remedy, however, proved efficacious, and he finally revived.

Robert Armstrong, a tramp, was brought to the Hospital by a policeman, and placed under treatment for a substroke. He recovered.

Nicholas Gaul, of No. 823 Archer avenue, died

Micholas Gain, of No. 523 Archer avenue, ded from sinstroke yesterday, and the jury so stated.

Margaret Stacks, living at No. 541 South Union street, was struck dead in the forencon from the heat.

Patrick Keefe, residing at No. 1104 Wentworth avenue, was another of the victims of the intense warmin.

Thomas Chudzik, No. 355 Carpenter street was overcome with the heat, and the Coroner jury found the death to be from sunstroke.

Jeremiah Enright, of No. 1338 Butterfield street, was a victim to the intense heat, and the Coroner's jury returned a verdier accordingly.

John Lumbard, of So. 710 Assess accordingly, died from the effects of the weather, and the Coroner said the immediate cause of death was sunstrate.

DEATHS.

Adolph Waixel, 34 Clybourne avenue, died of nsolation, at 11 o'clock last night. Gustave Natchky, six weeks old, died of the same complaint at No. 495 North Ashland av-

At 9:50 in the morning an infant named John Borman, 8 weeks of age, died of the intense heat at No. 29 Newton place.

The Coroner was notified in the evening that Madeline Schultz, residing at No. 635 Allport street, had died suddenly after a sunstroke. Dr. Twining reports that Christian Foss, 50 years of age, residing at No. 324 West Ohio street, died suddenly from the effects of a sun-

Thomas Cornett, 10 years of age, residing at No. 18 Jane street, while bathing in the river at the foot of Blacknawk street, was drowned. The body has not yet been recovered.

Dr. Leonard reports the death of Lars G. Nordenwall, at No. 132 West Superior street. He was overcome by the heat at 4 o'clock in the morning, and died four hours later.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

out looking for employment. He left a wife and two children in destitute circumstances.

Henry Smallback, residing at No. 4 Keenan street, died at 4 o'clock pesterday morning from the effects of sunstroke. He was it work the day before in a brick-yard on the North Branch of the river. He was a German, 36 years of age, and leaves a wife and several small children in destitute circumstances.

Mrs. Sophia Kopki, of No. 678 North Psulina street, was taken sick yesterday and was attended by Drs. Wild and Quales, who pronounced it a fatal case of insolation. She died at 4 o'clock. Deceased was a German, 40 years of age, and left a husband and three small children, the youngest being only three weeks old.

Hugh Hogan died of sunstroke received yesterday afternoon in the Town of Lake, at the house of John McAvoy, No. 4107 Halsted street. The body was taken to Bonileid's, the County Undertaker. Deceased was about 43 years of age, and is supposed to have a wife and family residing in the West Division.

At 12:35 yesterday afternoon a German

At 12:35 yesterday afternoon a German named Charles Pearles, 40 years of age, residing at No. 186 Clybourn place, was found lying senseless on the sidewalk at the coracr of Dix street and Chicago avenue. Dr. Mohr, who attended, said it was a serious case, and at 8 o'clock in the evening, while his wife and family were taking him home in an express wagen, he died.

At :30 in the afterneon an unknown mass was found suffering from insolation, in an alley off Thirty-second street, and between Rhodes and Vernon avenues. Dr. Nute was summoned, but the man was dead by the time he arrived. He was about 30 years of are, medium hight, dark hair and complexion, and was dressed in blue jean pants, blue shirt, black slouch hat, and brogans, and was evidently a laboring man. The body was taken to the Morgue.

DANGEROUS.

P. Duanpraff, 30 years of age, residing at No. 1083 Oakley street, was sunstruck while at work yesterday afternoon, and will hardly recover. R. C. Hendrickson, a Swede living at 340 West Indiana street, was sunstruck in the afternoon, while driving a lumber wagon on Milwankee avenue. Said to be dangerous.

H. H. stauck, 70 years of age, residing at No.
131 Huron street, was sunstruck on his own
premises at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Dr.
Cunningham, who attended, fears that recovery
is doubtful.

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon, John Young, 40 years of age, residing at No. 120 Sherman street, was struck while at work in a West Division stone-yard. Dr. Betts has no hopes of his recovery. Adolph Walxel, 38 years of age, residing at No. 34 Clybourn avenue, was sunstruck while engaged in peddling sods water at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. No hopes are entertained for

s recovery.

Ferdinand Burg, a German laborer, 25 years of age, was sunstruck in Morrison's brick-yard, in the North Division, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He resides at No. 233 Blacknawk street, and will not recover. Peter Meyer, a German, residing at No. 37
Biue Island avenue, was stricken down just as
he alighted from a State street car at the Fourteenth street crossing vesterday afternoon.
The case, it is thought, will result fatally.

At 6 o'clock last evening Mrs. Kate Ford, 33 years of age, while attending to her household work at the corner of Twenty-first and Paulina streets, was overcome by the heat. Dr. Buckley considers her recovery doubtful in the ex-

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon Mrs. Robinson, 45 years of age, residing at No. 14 West Fif-teenth street, while walking near the corner of Canal and Barber streets, received a sunstroke. Dr. Mead, who attended, says she cannot re-

At 4:30 in the afternoon Michael Nixon was sunstruck on Chicago avenue, near Clark street. He was brought to the Chicago Avenue Station and attended by Dr. Cunniogham, who thinks he will die. He resides at No. -216 Walnut

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon Hugh McClosky, 28 years of age, in the employ of the North Division Railway, was sunstruck at the corner of South Water and Clark streets. He was taken to his father's home, No. 383 Clark street, and is not expected to recover.

At 11:30 yesterday morning William Harmon, 50 years of age, residing at the corner of Black-hawk and Paulina streets, was substruck at the corner of Fulton and Sangamon streets. He was attended by Drs. Brauvelt and Newland, and was sent to his home in a very dangerous condition.

condition.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon James Willis, an expressman, fell from his seat into his wagon at the corner of Green and Madison streets, having received a severe sunstroke. He received prompt medical attendance, but can hardly recover. He resides at No. 1252 West Jackson street.

Paul Meyers, 37 years of age, while at work in the bakery of John Wurster, No. 145 North avenue, was overcome by the heat at 9 o'clock last evening. He cannot live. He resides at No. 152 Dayton street.

Michael Crane, a young man employed by Mr. Bates, on Elston avenue, near Western avenue, was sunstruck. Dr. Curran attended and says he cannot recover.

William Herman, a laborer, while at work on the corner of Lake and Ada streets at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, was sunstruck. He was taken to his home, No. 680 Panlina street, and attended by Dr. Newland, who has no hopes for his recovery.

taken to his home, No. 650 Paulina street, and attended by Dr. Newland, who has no hopes for his recovery.

At 6 o'clock Martin Harrigan, 45 years of age, was found suffering from a sunstroke at the corner of Sixteenth and Johnson streets. He was removed to his residence, No. 153 Wright street, and Dr. E. Shottenfels attended him. No hope of a recovery.

At 7:30 in the evening a man named Peter Goomey, 55 years of age, residing at No. 113 Gurley street, fell down in his own yard from a senstroke. Drs. Hutchinson and Montgomery say there are but slight chances of a recovery.

OTHER CASES.

F. J. Woodward was stricken down on Lake street, near LaSalle, and was sent to his home at Woodlawn.

The Sanitary Inspectors reported that sixteen horses were lying dead in the streets, and that there were six more out on the Grassland road.

Michael Lisely, 42 years of age, residing at No. 176 North avenue, was sunstruck near State street bridge at 4:30 in the afternoon. He will recover.

C. R. Willett, a Hyde Park attorney, was

C. R. Willett, a Hyde Park attorney, was overcome by the heat in the County Court yes-terday, while looking after a tax case, and had to be taken home.

At 10 clock in the afternoon Emilie Schreeder, Il months of age, was sunstruck at her home. No. 945 Twenty-first street. Dr. Mallan thinks she will recover.

A probable case of sunstroke occurred at 9 o'clock vesterday morning, the victim being an unknown man who dropped near the corner of Wabash avenue and Peck court.

Wabash avenue and Peck court.

At 9:30 in the morning T. D. Lavis, residing at No. 795 West Madison street, was amstruck. Dr. Foster attended him, and he went sbout his business as usual two hours later.

Mr. John W. Postgate, a well-known shorthand writer, was prostrated by the heat, but, as the attack was mild and was promptly attended to, he will, it is hoped, specifily recover.

Mr. M. E. Dickson, a reporter on The Trinsons, was yesterday overcome by the heat. While at the Palmer House he felt out of sorts, but started to go to the Grand Pacific, fancying that by keeping in the shade, he could reach the hotel before getting any worse. He reached the hotel before getting any worse. He reached the hotel sat down in a chair in the looby, and almost immediately became unconscious. His condition was noticed by the clerks, and Dr. Frock McVickar was called on and gave him the

INDICATIONS

THE WEATHER BUREAU'S REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18-1 a. m.-Indica

tions—For the Tennessee and Ohio Valleys, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, winds mostly warmer from the southwest, stationary

or lower pressure.

For the lake region, colder, partly cloud,

cloudy weather, coecasional rains, variable winds, nearly stationary temperature and

For the Lower Missouri Valley, warmer, clea or partly cloudy, southerly winds, stationar

CASUALTIES.

DROWNED.

ALBANY, July 17 .- This morning two boy

amed Alexander Rothschild, aged 18, and Sol vie Sack, aged 11, were drowned in the river of

posite this city. Another boy, Thomas Meel

was rescued. They were in a small boat, and

feared being run down by the steamboat George

leared being run down by the steamboat George Hoyt, and jumped overboard.

Special Dispatch to The Pribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 17.—Ferdinand Wurseburg, son of Frank J. Wurseburg, of this city, a lad about 11 years old, was drowned while in swimming here to-day. His heart was yet beating when he was rescued, but he died before medical assistance arrived. William Boyer, another lad about 15 years old, son of Charles Boyer, was also drowned while in bathing in the river nere. He could not swim, but was allowed to bathe off a boom timber where the water was nearly twenty fust deep, and alone. He was seen to fall in, but help was too late, and he had been in the water half an hour when the body was rescued.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 17.—At the new State Insane Asylum in North Warren, Pa.,

vesterday afternoon, a scaffolding gave way.

Eight men at work fell upon a mass of iron and

stone. All were seriously injured. The share

material cut deep gashes in their heads and bodies. Enos Rees-had his back broken. A Mr.

Lafferty had his head cut open so that the brait protruded. It is thought they cannot live.

LIGHTNING.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 18.—The Gilbe

House, at Reed City, was struck by lightning

daughters of the proprietor of the house were struck, and one of them seriously, probably fatally, injured. Two other persons were badly shocked by the same bolt.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 17 .- The boiler

Davis' planing-mill, at Barnesville, O., exploded

at 8 o'clock this morning, destroying the entire building, and killing three persons outright Three more were fatally and several badly in jured. The loss is about \$25,000.

THE PORTER INQUIRY.

Yesterday's Testimony

WEST POINT, July 17 .- In the Fitz-Jo

Porter case to-day, ex-Gov. William Newell, of New Jersey, testified that he had a personal

interview with President Lincoln at the sug

gestion of Gov. Randolph and others, regard-

idg Gen. Porter's case. President Lincoln said to him that he had not been able to give the

personal attention to Gen. Porter's case which its merits required, but had accepted the opin-

offer him to put in new evidence. The Presi

dent further added that he had a high regard

for Gen. Porter as a gentieman and soldier, and boped he would be able to vindicate him-self in that way. Maj. George D. Ruggies, of Pope's Staff, was

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, July 17.—The Williams and Guion Line steamer Montana, Capt. Bedloe, from New York, July 2, for this port and Liver-

pool, arrived here at 5 this morning. All well Vessel was a few days overdue. The steamer

vessel was a few days overque. The steamer proceeded for Liverpool after landing the mails and paragres at this place, the delay in ner wrival being caused by the breaking of her main crank on the 8th inst. Temporary reputrs were effected, but she was unable to steam more than six knots per boar.

Lospon, July 17.—Steamshp Nova Scotia, from Baltimore, Quebec and Thames, from Montreal, and Columbia, from New York, have arrived out.

Boston, July 17.—Arrived—Bohemian, from

on of Judge Advocate Holt, and mean

this morning and considerably damaged. Tw

body was rescued.

6:53 a.m. 29.826 84 71 S.W. 11:18 a.m. 20.808 82 56 S.W. 2:00 p.m. 29.779 95 50 S.W.

Bar. The Hy. Wind. Vel. Rn. Weather

Wind, | Bain Wea

he assurance that if he avoided ex neat his condition was not serious.

Martin F. Brown, residing at 46 Forqu treet, was sunstruck at 2:30 o'clock yesterd fermoon while passing the corner of Besplain and Jackson streets. It is thought he will r

At 6 o'clock last evening Joseph Fitzgerald 11 years of age, and residing at No. 139 Wes Adams street, was overcome by the heat. Hi was attended by Dr. Bradley, who thinks he

At 8 o'clock last evening William Kelley, o No. 917 Archer avenue, was overcome by heat and work at the Fort Wayne Railroad Depot He was cared for by Dr. Dunne, and was sent to its home. He will recover.

William Phillips, 17 years of age, residing at No. 108 Mulligan street, while at work assisting boiler-makers in the Union Rolling-Mills, at 10:30 yesterday morning, was prostrated by the heat. He will probably recover.

At 11:30 in the morning John Dwyer, 16 years of age, residing at No. 128 Hastings street, was sunstruck while at work in the Chicago Lime-Works, on Nineteenth street, near Lincoln. Dr. E. A. Mullan thinks he will recover.

John Diesel, 24 years of age, jeweler at No. 177 Chicago avenue, while upon his way home from down town at 2 o'clock yesterday after noon was sunstruck. He is being cared for by Dr. Cunningham, and will doubtless recover. At 4:30 in the afternoon M. Oleson, 27 years of age, residing at No. 89 Hickory avenue, was sunstruck on the corner of Chicago avenue and Townsend street. He is employed as an iespeddler by Johnson Bros. Dr. Case thinks he

At 8:30 in the forenoon Paul Steinberg, re-siding at No. 333 West Eighteenth street, while at work in Libby's packing house, on State street, was overcome by the heat. He was taken home, and attended by Dr. Gibson, who thinks be will recover.

A man and a women who arrived on the cars at the Central Depot vesterday were overcome with the excessive heat and exhaustion incident to travel. After strenuous efforts on the part of depot officers and employes, they were revived and went on their way.

At noon, while unloading hay, Peter Schafer, 5 years of age, a farmer living at Summit, fell lown from the effect of the heat. He was aken to the stable of R. J. Downs, No. 274 thirty-first street, and there attended by Dr. Van Duzen. He will recover.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon Edward Brown M years of age, and residing at No. 77 Walto place, while standing upon a lader engaged ainting the cottage No. 70 Walton place, fell distance of six feet after receiving a stroke.

ight that he will recover At 3:20 in the afternoon Robert Armstrong, a tramp from Toledo, received a coup de soleil (the first time that this phrase has been used this season) at the corner of Indiana and Sangamon streets. He was taken to the County Hospital, and will doubtless recover.

A woman who did not give her name, but stated that she lived at No. 208 South Halsted street, was prostrated with the heat while in the Illinois Central depot yesterday afternoon, and was revived by the officers on duty there by applications of ice and other remedies.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon Robert Thomson, 53 years of age, while at work for Hibbard & Spencer, No. 30 Lake street, received a sunstroke. He was taken to his home, No. 18 Sceley averine, and attended by Dr. Skeer, who at 9:30 last evening said he would get well.

Jeremiah O'Regan, 55 years of age and employed by the city as a laborer, was found at 3:45 last evening at the corner of State and Twenty-second streets, suffering from the effects of the sun, under which he had worked all day. He was removed to the Twenty-second Street Station, and when out of danger was sent to his home, No. 258 May street.

to his home, No. 258 May street.

At 6 o'clock last evening Officer John Patterson found a man, giving the name of George Pierce, at the corner of South Water and Clark streets. He was brought to the Armory and booked for drunkenness, but, Station-Keeper Maloney noticing that the man was quite ill, Dr. Jones was called in. He pronounced it a case of sunstroke, and attended the man, furnishing his own medicines, without asking where his compensation was to come from. Dr. Jones has frequently done this, and deserves due credit. By 20 clock this morning the patient had revived sufficiently to state that he was an engineer on the Illinois Central Railroad. Patterson is the officer who brought in the man Burnham and booked him for drunkenness, but the man beat him by dying in a cell.

A sad case occurred at 8 o'clock last evening.

A sad case occurred at 8 o'clock last evening woman was observed to fall on Wabash A woman was observed to fall on Wabash avenue, just north of Hubbard court. Willing hands quickly went to her aid, and she was placed in an express-wagon and restoratives brought. An attempt was made to force brandy down her throat, but her jaws were set like a vise. Meanwhile her person was searched for information regarding her name and residence. A letter was found and several pieces of paper, but nothing to identify her. The letter was dated July 17, 1878, and addressed to her brother, simply, and was signed "Your sister Neille." All that could be gleaned from the note was that she had come but recently to the city, and was pleased with her employer, but felt lonesome and disilked the city. Among the other articles was an order, dated Oct. 4, 1877, upon an unnamed person to pay the sum of \$2 to W. R. Lee, for rent, and signed by R. H., Maliert, to which were added several Masonic initials, and also a list of half a dozen names or more with small amounts placed against them. The woman was apparently 80 or 35, and plainly dressed in a black suit. She was finally taken in charge by a watchman, and removed to the back yard of the store on the southeast corner of Wabash avenue and Hubbard court, occupied by William Taylor, a clothes-cleaner, and placed upon a table. A number of ladies in the neighborhood lent a helping hand, and at an early hour this morning Dr. Hildgerbrand was of the opinion that she was improving. A ring on her finger bore the name of Emily, and a card in her pocket-book the name of Emily E. Sibbard, which is probably her name. A bundle of old clothes was done up in a wrapper marked A. Smith & Co., No. 167 North Wells street, and it is thought she was employed there.

she was employed there.

SUBURBAN.

The conductor of the Hyde Park dummy,
Thomas Merrick, while on a trip sank to the
floor of his car exhausted, at noon yesterday.
He will recover.

floor of his car exhausted, at noon yesterday. He will recover.

Thomas Lawrence, of Oakland, was taken sick, and was obliged to be carried home.

William Smith, driver of an ice wazon in Hyde Park, was suddenly taken sick and was handed over to a doctor.

A taborer named Peter Feidler, employed on a farm at La Grange, fell dead from sunstroke while hoeing corn Tuesday.

A traveling man named F. G. Stewart tell senseless from the heat at Winnetka day before yesterday. On being raised he gave a Masonic sign of distress, and after several hours of judicious care he resumed consciousness, when it was learned that he was on his way to Kenosha, whither he will be sent as soon as he has sufficiently recovered.

ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Springfield, Ill., July 17.—On account of the continued hot weather during the day, the farmers in this city have adopted the plan of ting the oat crop by twilight and moon light. The wheat is mostly harvested. The heat has improved rather than hurt the grow-ng corn. Some of the larger manufacture. corn. Some of the larger manufacturing day on account of the heat affect day on account of the heat affecting operatives. The thermometer has ranged from 97 to 100 degrees here to-day, but there have been only three cases of sunstroke, and none fatsl. One of them was a young lady who had, not been out of her house for some days. Here was the most severe attack. She was several hours unconscious. A lad was pretty badly stricken. A woman was found lying dead on the Wabash track, near Dawson, in this county, to-day. She appeared to have been walking this way on the track, and was overcome by the heat. She had been an immate of the County Poor-House. This and another have been, so far, the only latal cases of sunstroke during the heat-d-erin in this wienity, but the number who have been overcome by the heat in the last three days is seventees.

DECATER, Ill., July 17.—The heat of Monday was very fatense in this city and vicinity. The mercury marked 102 in the shade during the day and at aight 95 and 98 degrees. Business during the attenoon was practically suscended. Several of our citizens have had dangerous symptoms of sanstroke, but only one death has occurred, that of John Grueter, a Swiss bartender for Philip Riebsamer, who keeps asloon in this city, He died at 9 p. m. on Tuesday, caused by overheating himself. He was a member of the Turner Society, who buried him at 4:30 p. m. yeasterday. He was a very big man, the picture of health. It is thought that he drank too much heer on Saturday. Bill Hughes, hailing from Bourbon, Douglas County, came over Montay.

and yesterday got blind drunk, exposing himself to the sun. About 3 o'clock he was found lying in the engine-room of Priest's Hotel, and appeared to be a gone case. He complained greatly of the head. His head was very hot, and he manifested strong symptoms of sunstroke. He is not fully recovered yet. A horse died from the effects of the heat, and a grazing cow came near going the same way. It was somewhat cooler to-day, thanks to a steady southern breeze. The people long for a change of weather

BLOOMINGTON.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 17.—Edgar Stillweil, a well-known Bloomington base-ball player, aged 24, fell from a Chicago & Alton train, on which he was a brakeman, near Lemont, early this morning, and was cut to pieces. He was a son of Judge Stillweil, of Leroy, formerly Mayor f Bloomington. Emmons Stuart, another brakeman and bas

Emmons Stuart, another brakeman and baseballist, while attending Stillwell's remains, was sunstruck, and is not expected to live. William H. Winegardner was stricken by paralysis today, and is not expected to survive the attack, which is the second. He has been prominent in business and church circles. The mercury reached 100 today, but a fresh breeze made the day bearable. Dr. Kopf, a French saloonist, was prostrated this morning on the street, but is out of danger. Christ Bauermaster, German laborer, died today from sunstroks yesterday. Patrick Mahoney, aged 45, employed in carshops of the Chicago & Alton Road, died at 6 from sunstroke, having been prostrated at 5.

PEORIA.

**PEORIA.*

**P

Promia, ill., July 17.—The heat continues un-abated, the thermometer indicating 100 degrees from noon until 4 o'clock. Three more deaths from sunstroke are reported. Frankle Mar-gauratta, a waiter at the Western House, was found dead in bed this morning at 5 o'clock. Charles Roth, a grocer, died to-day. The corpse of a man named Sieboldt, from Pekin, was found in a corn-field in the lower part of the city this afternoon, budly decomposed, it is city this afternoon, badly decomposed. It is much cooler at 8 p. m., with indications of rain.

much cooler at 8 p. m., with indications of rain.

LASALLE.

Special Disociol to The Tribuna.

LASALLE, Ill., July 17.—The extremely hot weather during the last few days has forced many to quit field-work, and cases of partial sunstroke have been numerous in this vicinity. Yesterday Charles Hases, a much-esteemed German of this city, was prostrated, and now lies in a critical condition. Thermometers indicated 105 in the shade yesterday, and the heat has been little, if any, less extreme to-day.

ROCKFORD.

ROCKFORD.

Rectal Dispatch to The Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., July 17.—The oldest settler ROCKFORD, Ill., July 17.—The oldest settler fails to remember such a long-term of excessive heat as we have had for the past two weeks, the thermometer holding between 35 and 108 in the shade. A girl named May Belts, employed in Granam's cotton-mill, overcome by the heat, lies in a precarious condition. The nights have not been per-ceptibly cooler. A slight change for the batter this evening.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., July 17.—A man named Michael Markham died last night from exhaustion produced by the extreme heat. He was employed in the rolling-mills, and was compelled to quit work about 4 o'clock p. m., and go home, and died a few hours after arriving there. He leaves a wife and three small children. The mercury to-day has been up to 98 in the shade.

JACKSONVILLE.

JACKSONVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., June 17.—Charles Wil son, of Galesburg, a colored man named Robert Moss, and a German named George S. Sang were sunstruck in this city to-day. Sang died almost immediately. Wilson will no doubt die. Thermometer 97 to 100 in the shade all day.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

OTTAWA, July 17.—Since July 5, we have experienced the hottest weather known for many years, the mercury ranging from 98 to 103 durthe day, and from 80 to 90 at night. But few cases of prostration have occurred, none proving fatal. On the 12th, G. M. Elias died from

paralysis, not from sunstroke as reported.

QUINCY.

QUINCY, Ill., July 17.—A decided change of temperature occurred here this afternoon and to-night. The weather is comparatively cool, with light showers. This is the first time in seventeen days that the thermometer has been below 96, it having been much of the time over 100. LINCOLN.

LINCOLN.

LINCOLN, ill., July 17.—Dr. Peck, of this city, was sunstruck at 7 o'clock vesterday evening. This morning the prospects are that he will recover. This is the second bad case this week, the first proving fatal. The heat is fearful, about 100 in the shade vesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. ELGIN, Ill., July 17.—Although the ELGIN, III., July 17.—Although the heat has been intense in this city, but one fatal case of sunstroke has occurred, the victim being Will-iam Henrick, a farmer. Several other cases are

WISCONSIN. MADISON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., July 17.—The weather cooled off during last night. To-day has been much more comfortable. The thermometer has not been above 88, during the afternoon three derees lower than that, and stands, at 7 o'clock it 83, with a delightful breeze. A number of

at 83, with a delightful breeze. A number of summer visitors have arrived here, and are delighted with the city.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

FOND DU LAC. Wis., July 17.—No such a protracted and intense term of hot weather has ever been experienced in this region, and the whole community is nearly worn out with the enervation consequent thereupon. Yesterday the thermometer marked upward of 100 degrees throughout the middle of the day, and at 11 p. m. had not gone below innety degrees. To-day there has been a very little bregze, but not enough to thoroughly cool the atmosphere for any length of time. Eleven sunstrokes, one of them fatal, occurred in the city and adjacent thereto to-day. Serious apprehensious are feit that the excessive heat must generate much sickness.

Special Disputch to The Tribune. DUBUQUE, Ia., July 17.—The weather here for the past week has been very oppressive. Sev-eral cases are reported of sunstroke, although none have as yet proved fatal. Nearly all ou door business has been partially suspended Street-laborers have been doing their work at night, instead of during the day. To-day a strong breeze started about 4 o'clock from the north, and now there are fully twenty degrees of difference in the thermometer. It had been ranging from 100 to 103.

BURLINGTON.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune. Burlington, 1a., July 17.-There was no abatement of the terrible heat to-day, the thermometer ranging from 96 in the morning to 104 during the day, and stood at 100 at sundown. A slight breeze made the heat more endurable, and no fatal cases of sunstroke are reported, though cases of prostration have oc-curred of a milder character. Great anxiety is felt as to the effects on the general health if there shall not soon be an end of this fearful heat. There are a number of cases of sunstroke reported from the country sunstroke reported from the country around, among workmen in the fields, but no deaths. To-night there are indications of a storm. The sky to the south is obscured by clouds, which are illumined by frequent and vived flashes of lightning. At this hour (10:30) the thermometer stands at 35. Thus far no serious damage has resulted to crops, but the earth is becoming parched and rain is much needed.

the earth is becoming parched and rain is much needed.

IOWA CITY.

Iowa CITY, Ia., July 17.—To-day, the sixth of the intense heated term, is the first one marked by any casualty of a severe character, although very many persons have been more or less affected from the beginning. J. B. Lucas, a well-to-do farmer living near the city, was overcome by the heat this morning. His wife at once started for the city for medical aid, and returned to find her husband a corose, he having died within a few minutes. Two men are reported to have died at Riverside to day. Several severe cases occurred solvey, and many terminated fatally. For six days and nights the mercury has not fallen below 80, and has ranged as high as 168.

OTTOMWA, Ia., July 17.—For ten days past the heat at this point has been intense, abothermometer ranging from 98 to 101 degrees in the shade at 2 p. m. each day. There have been four cases of sunstroke in this city and vicinity since Friday last, one fats!. Harvesting is much impeded by the lost weather, the hands being able to work only early in the morning and lab in the evening. Contractors on the sewers have worked at night, and the hands lay up in the daytime. To-day at 2 p. m. the thermometer stands at 92 degrees, and a cool western breeze blowing.

KEOKUK.

KBOKUK, Ia., July 17.—The excessive heat of the past week has interfered somewhat with the harvesting of grain, as the mer and teams have been unable to endure it. The name

or six. There have been no cases for two days. To-night there is a prospect of rain and a change been prostrated by the heat, one case proving fatal. The others are expected to survive. WHERLING, W. VA. July 17.—Thermon Ol in the shade this afternoon. Two fatal

MUSCATINE.

MUSCATINE, Ia., July 17.—Thermometer 96 degrees: no cases of sunstroke, and no injury to crops. Most outdoor work in the city was suspended on account of the heat. Farmers improve the moonlight nights to work in the harvest fields.

improve the moonlight nights to work in the harvest fields.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, LOUNCIL BLUFFS.

LOUNCIL BLUFFS, LOUNCIL BLUFFS.

LOUNCIL BLUFFS, LOUNCIL BLU

MICHIGAN. GRAND RAPIDS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 17 .- The terribly hot weather continues here, and the mercury rose higher to-day than it did yesterday some two or three degrees, rising to 102, 105, or 106, according to locality, nominally in the shade. In the open air the temperature ranged at one time from 140 upward. Notwithstanding the terrible heat, no new serious case of sunstroke is reported in this immediate vicinity or city. is reported in this immediate vicinity or city. Two of the three cases reported yesterday are said this atternoon to have proved tatal. Yesterday, near Portland, Ionia County, A. H. Bacon was prostrated by the heat in the forenoon and died in the afternoon. There is no prospect of a change for the better on the morrow. The sky is clear, the local barometers all promise fair weather, and the mercury to-night, from 9 to 10 clock, has stood from 8 to 90. Business continues as usual. All our citizens are temperate, moderate, and cautious, and to this fact probably owe their immunity from the terrible fatalities of other cities. John Lawler, a lumberman, was found dead under a lumber pile at Codillac yesterday evening. He had been seriously dissipated, and his death is supposed to have resulted from whisky. The body was as black as a coal when found. He was about 45 years old, and had no relatives or friends there.

relatives or friends there.

DETROIT.

Special Discauled. In The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., July 17.—This has been the hottest day ever known in Detroit. At 4 a. m. the thermometer stood at 92, and the air was close and stifling. At surfise it commences to grow warm. At noon the thermometer had risen to 102. It was hottest at 5.—109. During the afternoon the streets were aimost deserted, and business was generally suspended. People thronged the ferry and excursion boats, and it seemed as though the city was deserted. Persons were continually falling in the streets, overcome by the heat, and drug-stores physicians' offices were thronged. Strange to say, but one fatai case occurred, that being a baby who died in its carriage while being wheeled through the streets by its mother. Indications at this point promise another hot day to-morrow.

EAST SAGINAW.

Special Dispatch is The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW Mich., July 17.—The heat during the past five days has been intense, the thermometer ranging from 98 to 100. Several cases of sunstroke are reported, two fatal. Some of the mills have been compelled to saut down on account of the employee being prostrated. and lumber-shovers on vessels have re-

down on account of the employes being pros trated, and lumber-shovers on vessels have re

fused to work.

ANN ARBOR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 17.—David Francisco, an old man about 70 years of age, had a sunstroke to-day in a harvest field, and died within half an hour. There are several other cases, not fatal. The thermometer is still on the in-

ADRIAN. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., July 17.—The heat of the past few days has surpassed the recollection of the oldest settlers. For nearly a week the mercury every day has ranged in the nineties, attaining 101 at noon to-day.

INDIANA.

TERRE HAUTE.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 17.—The heat today has been greater than since 1872. At about 2 o'clock the thermometer registered 107 in the shade. In various business houses all heavy out-door business was generally suspended, and all citizens took care to avoid the heat. There were ten cases of sunstroke in all to-day, of were ten cases of sunstroke in all to-day, of which two were fatal. These were Ernest Meissell and Frederick Rennovher. The others are regarded out of danger except one case. Two horses dropped dead in the street this afternoon. An agreeable breeze is now blowing that makes living endurable, and our citizens are hoping for cooler breeze from the north to-night.

Special Dispatich to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 17.—The sun got in its work to-day with considerable effect. Joseph Davis, employed in Bell Brothers' lumber-yard, fell insensible this morning, and will die. W.

fell insensible this morning, and will die. W. S. Hogeland, a teiegraph operator, and Joseph Douney, a mail carrier, were affected, but will recover. R. S. Reeder, a painter, and Elisha Marshall, a restaurant cook, were fatally

affected.

FORT WAYNE.

Special Dispatch to The Troune.

FORT WAYNE, July 17.—The heat to-day was intense, the mercury reaching 97 in the shade. Eight cases of prostration were reported, one causing the death of Emma Burkholder, aged 18, and, two other victims, Albert Landers and James Theorem, an lardly recover. Tierney, can hardly recover.

MICHIGAN CITY.
Special Diapatch to The Tribune.
MICHIGAN CITY, July 17.—The weather still
untinues as hot as ever—100 in the shade. No report of sunstroke to-day.

ARCHBISHOP HENNI.

HE IS CERTAINLY PROSTRATED WITH HEAT.
MILWAUKEE, July 17.—The Most Rev. Archbishop Henni was prostrated by the heat on attempting to rise from his bed this morning. Part of the day he has been unconscious. He is in his 74th year, and a fatal result is feared. VARIOUS.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Special Dispatch to The Tribune WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17 .- The weather to-day has been much more oppressive than yesterday, although a moderate breeze has been blowing the greater part of the day, but rom the south. The evening is comfortable, yet general indications seem to be that the prophesics of yesterday from the Weather Bureau that the beat centre was moving eastward have been correct. So far as heard from, however, there have been very few cases of sunstroke in this vicinity to-day.

however, there have been very few cases of sunstroke in this vicinity to-day.

PITTSBURG, PA.

**PITTS

oppressively warm, the maximum thermomete being %. Hans Farmer, 4 driver for the Men phis Brewing Company, was sunstruck yeste day and died to-day.

TOBONTO, July 17.—Dispatches from various parts of Octario show that the thermometer ranged from 90 to 108 in the shade. Although a large number of cases of sunstable and the shade of the COLUMBUS, O., July 17.—Three cases of sunstroke here this afternoon. Two of the stricken were United Status mail-carriers, the third the driver of an ice-wayon. The heat was excessive, and has necessitated a partial

re, and has necessitated a particle of the distribution of the season. The mercury at the signal office reached a maximum of 96, and the observer reports an average of 87 for the past twenty-four hours. Only three cases of sunstroke are reported, none of them fatal.

BUFFALO. BUFFALO, July 17.—The weather has been in-

THE REV. FATHER FALTIER. NEW OBLEANS, Juyl 17.—The Rev. Father ephen Faltier, founder and pastor of St. Vin FOREIGN.

Lord Salisbury Recounts the Beneficial Results of the Congress.

LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE, July 17.—The heat to-day was very oppressive, the thermometer ranging from 95 to 100. There were several cases of sunstroke. Julius Buitman, formerly of Uncinnati, received a fatal stroke. Apprehensions of Russian Aggression Greatly Lessened.

> Careful Provisions to Prevent Local Misgovernment in Turkey.

weather, occasional showers, variable winds, stationary or higher pressure. For the Upper Mississippi Valley, partly The Asiatic Dominions of the Sultan Made Comparatively Secure.

> Italy Believed to Be Jealous of Austria's Success at Berlin.

> Thessaly and Epirus Still in a State of Insurrection.

> > SALISBURY.

HE EXPLAINS THE ACTION OF THE BERLIN CON LONDON, July 17 .- Lord Salisbury, in his official dispatch from Berlin of the 18th inst. to the Ministers in London, which is now published, quotes the following from his circular of the 1st of April: "The separate and individual treaty, whether defensible or not, is not that of the signatory Powers. Their combined Greek populations and upon the balance of maritime power, which have been already pointed out, is to depress almost to a point of

ENTIRE SUBJECTION of Constantinople. It cannot be otherwis Government should be so closely pressed by political outposts of greatly superior power that

its independent action, or even existence, is almost impossible." To these cardinal objections, says the presen circular, the Congress of Berlin has supplied an entire remedy. The Greek populations no longer fall within the boundaries of the autono Slav principality, and all Russian influence has been removed to a distance from the shores of the Ægean Sea. The same territorial arrangealm which in their recent negotiations ber Majesty's Government have had in view,—the independent existence and action of the Government of Constantinople. The political outposts of Russian power have been pushed back to the region beyond the Balkans, and its reduced Bulgaria

HAVE BEEN MATERIALLY DIMINISHED. The Sultan's dominions have been provided with a defensible frontier far removed from his Capitol. The interposition of Austrian power between the independent Slav State, while i withdraws from him no territory of strategical or financial value, offers him a security against renewed aggression on their part, which no other possible arrangemen could have furnished. Rich and extensive prov inces have been restored to his rule; at the miscovernment has been made which will to

ASSURE THEIR LOYALTY, and prevent the recurrence of calamities which have brought the Ottoman Power to the verge of ruin. Arrangements of a different kind, having the same end in view, have provided for the Asiatic dominions of the Sultan security for the present and the hope of prosperity and stability in the future.

EASTERN NOTES.

AGITATION IN ITALY. LONDON, July 17.-The Radical agitation in Italy against Austria's gains at Berlin and favor of the acquisition of Trentino, etc., is be-coming so prominent that the Government is pprehensive of its effects on Austria's sus ceptibilities. The manifesto published in the Diritto, the Ministerial journal, is an attempt to turn public attention from the dangerous subject of Austria's success to that of English equisition of Cyprus, the discussion of which nanifesto declares that Italy could not at Berlin, and caunot elsewhere, attempt to hinder the British action, which all the other Powers accepted.

ADVANCE IN REAL ESTATE. LONDON, July 17 .- House property at Bey rout and other Syrian villages has risen greatly in consequence of the English occupat

GREECE AND TURKEY. It is not believed that war with Greece will result from the angry and disappointed feelings of the Greeks at the Berlin treaty. But it is thought the boundary question can only be se tled upon the intervention of the Powers. Del gannis, the Greek Envoy to Berlin, now in don, may be able to arrange a method for bringing the question to a settlement through

British influence.

THE REODOPE WASSACRE. LONDON, July 17.—The Commission appointed by the Ambassadors at Constantinople will eave Thursday, in a Turkish steamer, to in vestigate the alleged Russian-Bulgarian mas sacres in the Rhodope district.

INSURRECTION. LONDON, July 17 .- The Greeks are me ing a state of insurrection and anarchy in Thes-saly and Epirus, fearing that pacification there ould enable the Turks indefinitely to postpon Maj. George D. Ruggles, of Pope's Staff, was the next witness. He testified that he wrote the noted 4:30 order, and that the date was put on it before Pope commenced to dictate it. Then he had to write it out, make copies, scalitup and direct it, and then direct his Aide-de-Gamp's Orderly to carry it.

Other witnesses testified in relation to the bad condition of the road from Warrenton to Bristol on the night of the 9th, detailing the serious obstructions, and describing the intense darkness of the night. a compliance with the directions of the Treaty of Berlin. The Ambassadors of the Powers ar delaying the dispatch of Turkish troops in ironclads to the Greek coast, pending the efforts set by diplomacy in motion.

BUCHAREST, July 17 .- Prime Minister Bratiano was seriously injured to-day in a carriage THE TURKISH PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

serious obstructions, and describing the intense darkness of the night.

Here the petitioner rested his case with the proviso that he will have the right to call four other witnesses, who are now prevented from coming by illness.

Mr. Maltby, of counsel for Porter, said: I should like also to state, so that it may go all over the land, that some years ago Gen. Porter instituted a close search for three scouts that he captured on the 29th of Angust, 1862, at the second Bull Run, who said they were Longstreet's men, and one of whom said he had known him personally when a boy in Alexandria. I also, since my connection with this case a year ago, have carried on a close search, but have been unable to find them. I hope the papers will mention this, in order that these scouts may volunteer information.

The Recorder stated that he would have witnesses to-morrow for the Government. VIENNA, July 17 .- Turkish Plenipotentiaries, Caratheodore Pasha and Mehemet All Pash have arrived here. It is reported that they come here to complete the negotiations with the Austrian Government concerning the occupation of Boznia and Herzegovina. PIRED UPON. LONDON, July 17 .- A Constantino

war which came in search of some sailors who had been detained within the Russian lines. The Russians continued to fire, although the Englishmen hoisted a white flag. Bucharest, July 19.—The session

says the Russians near the Gulf of Saros fired

Chambers closed to-day. Prince Charles in his message says that Roumania will observe such attitude as will show that she deserved better of the Berlin Congress.

WOLSELET.

VALLETTA. Malta, July 17.—Gen. Garnet
Wolseldy and staff by arrived here. London, July 18-5 a. m.—A dispatch from

Pesth reports that an insurrection of the Ma-hometans has broken out in Bihaos, a district of Bosnia. An Austrian regiment has gone to the A Vienna dispatch says the Italian ambassa-dor, before leaving Vienna, whence he was recalled in consequence of his reports respecting Austrian criticisms on the agitation for annexa-tion of the Tyrol to Italy, said he would do

Liverbool.

New York, July 17.—Arrived—Steamship
City of Limerick, from Liverpool, P. Caland
from Rotterdam, Holland, from London, Victoria, from Glasgow. his utmost to remove the misunderstandings. He hoped for Austria's co-operation, which Count Andrassy promised. A diplomatic note is expected from Italy satisfactorily explaining the attitude of the Italian Government

LONDON, July 18-5 a. m.-A spe tome says at Macerata and Ravenna demon-trations have been made in favor of the annexation of the Tyroi to Italy. Other demonstra-tions are preparing at Genoa, Florence, and Bologna. The annexationists are about to esablish a weekly organ.

GREAT FIRE.

BERLIN, July 17.—The Village of Lenk, in Simmenthal, has been almost destroyed by fire.

It has a population of 2,500. TO BE REPORTED

London, July 18-5 a. m.—A Constantinople special says Admiral Commercel has sent a Lieutenant to Constantinople to report the firing on the British boat by the Russians near the Gulf of Saros. BOSNIA.

London, July 18-5 a. m .- Belgrade telegrams, which, however, are colored by prejudice, continue to report excitement in Bosnia against the Austrians. The Beys have proposed in the Council that the Governor of Bosnia. nia should expet the Austrian Consul. FINAL INSTRUCTIONS.

VIENNA, July 17 .- Gen. Phillipovich is now here receiving final instructions in regard to the occupation of the Turkish provinces.

CRITICAL.

LONDON, July 18-5 a. m.-A Vienna corre spoudent says the latest advices from Italy show the situation is most critical. The Ministers have telegraphed to King Humbert to return from Rome to Turin immediately. One account says a hostile demonstration against the British Embassy is apprehended. The Min-isters are discussing the expediency of sending a squadron to the Levant. The resignation of Count Corti as Prime Minister is regarded as certain.

certain.

WAR MATERIAL FOR TURKEY.

NEW HAVEN, Cohn., July 17.—To-morrow, the English steamer J. B. Walker will sail from this port for Constantinople with arms and ammunition for the Turkish Government. She has on board 20,000,000 cartridges, 47,000 rifes, 54,000 sabre bayonets, and 10,000 scabbards. The total value of the cargo is \$1,035,000.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LIBERAL PROGRAMME.

LONDON, July 17.—A statement published in the Daily News yesterday, that the Opposition leaders had decided to oppose the policy of the Anglo-Turkish Convention and take the sense of Parliament on the subject, was premature. The Opposition leaders will await Lord Beacons fore determining their policy. It is unlikely the Liberals will approve or support the Government measures. Leading Liberals and Radicals will undoubtedly disclaim responsibility for the financial and political results of th Anglo-Russian treaty, but it is not certain that the official leaders of the Opposition will force a division wherein they are sure to encounte overwhelming defeat.

THE QUEEN AND BEACONSFIELD.

LONDON, July 17.—All accounts agree that resterday's reception of the Pienipotentiaries was magnificent.

Lord Beaconsfield will wait upon the Queen

at Windsor to-day, the Queen having counter manded the preparations for her departure to Osborne in order to receive the Earl. Ther will be a renewal of vesterday's ovations a Paddington and Windsor. The Mayor an Corporation of Windsor will present an address

CONSTANTINOPLE

THE RHODOPE COMMISSION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 17.—Prince Labanoff, the Russian Ambassador, has informed the Porte that the Russian authorities have been instructed to follow the the Rhodope Commission. the recommen

Mr. Layard, the British Ambassador, has in vited the various Ambassadors to a second conference to discuss the proposal for an increase of import duties at Constantinople for the re lief of refugers. The United States Ministe dissented when the proposition was made be BULGARIA'S PRONTIER.

The Commissioners to determine the frontiof Bulgaria in accordance with the decisions of the Berlin Congress leave Constantinople this

LIVERPOOL RACES.

LONDON, July 17.—The Liverpool July meeting opened yesterday. The race for the Live ool cup took place to-day, and was won by Jardine's 4-year-old chestnut colt Strathmore.

MERCEDES' FUNERAL.

MADRID, July 17.—The obsequies of Queen Mercedes were celebrated in the Church of San Francisco with great pomp. Forty thousand persons were present, including the Ambassa-dors, Presidents of the Chambers, and entire Court. Nine Bishops assisted at the requium

VALENCIENES, July 17.—It is feared that 5,000 miners will be on a strike at Anzin by to-morrow. Attacks have already been made on the men who continue at work, and the gen d'armes have been obliged to intervene. One man has been wounded and several arrested. A man has been wounded and several arrested. A large reinforcement of troops is coming. VERONA, July 17.—Signor Aleardt, poet, and member of the Italian Senate, is dead. PARIS, July 17.—M. Pierre Durron, Radical member of the Chamber of Deputies for Lyons, is dead.

BERLIN, July 17.—Bismarck has arrived at PAPAL APPOINTMENT.
ROME, July 17.—Padre San Felice, of the Benedictine Order, was preconized to the See of Naples at the Consistory held last Monday.

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE ELECTION IN BELGIUM. Pail Mall Gazette, July 1.

The defeat of the Clerical party in Belgius at the parliamentary and in Rome at the admin istrative elections has produced (a Roman correspondent writes) a great effect at the Vatican.
The Pope expresses himself as "grieved, but not surprised." The keen sense of what is opportune, of all that might avert failure and insure success, is so strong in Leo XIII. that if his will were equal to his knowledgest might go ill for Italy's future; for he would, by tolerauce and concession, by sailing with and not against the wind, win back the alienated and seduce the hostile. But the Jesuits have the upper hand and even now are opposed to all co The Catholics in Belgium are to hold their own, to combine against liberty and the Liberals, to remember that the numbers of their adversaries are not overrowering, that Liberals are generally undisciplined after a victory, and to watch for the opportunity to strike simultaneously at the divided foe. This is the policy recommended by the Ultramontanes. Leo XIII., who knows Belgium and the Belgians far better than he knows Rome and the Romans, has decided on the recall of the obuctions Nuncio Vainutelli,—brother to the Vannutelli who was undersecretary of State to Suncoil and was lately dismissed by Franch,—and on replacing him by Monsignor Cesare Roncetti, Nuncio at Brazil, a man of large and liberal views, who would conciliate the Conservatives and moderate Liberals. The Pope, on hearing of the ministerial crisis, requested Monsignor Dechamps, Archbishop of Malines, to wait upon the King; and after the interview the Archbishop assured the Pope that no change would take place in the relations between the Belgian Government and the Vatican. But Leo XIII. refers constantly to Frere-Orban's proposal, made three years sures, for the total suppression of the Legation at the Vatican, and fears that if he succeess is, forming a strong Ministry he will carry out his intentions.

The Brazilian provinces that have suffered so severely from drough at latest accounts received at Rio Janeiro, on the 19th of May heavy rains had fallen, refleving the famine-stricken inhabitants from a scarcity of water, but still leaving on the Government the burden of supporting for some months about 300,000 persons. In the meantime the Government, with the object of giving work to the recipients of relief, are about to construct a railroad in Ceara from the port of Camocimic to the town of Principe Imperial, and a Commissioner has been appointed to plan and establish sait-works in the extensive sait marshes which fringe the Ceara coast for a long distance. The Baturite Railroad in Ceara is also to be projonged. The sufferings of those unhap The Catholics in Belgium are to hold their own, to combine against liberty and the Liberals, to

from the general demoralization of society. On the 10th of May a band of eighty salteadores attacked and sacked the Village of Algos Loca in the province of Pernambuco, and other villages were threatened in like manuer. As regards the drouths, Dr. Capanema, the Director-General of Brazilian Telegraphs, has shown that the great Ceara drouths recorded from 1711 to the present time, "are closely related to the minima of the sun's spots." This theory, which is interesting from a scientific point of view, does not however convey any consolation to the sufferers, who apparently have arrived at the conclusion that a district dependent for water on the state of the sun's spots is not a pleasant district to live in; and are therefore wisely leaving it.

WHAT EUROPEAN COLONIZATION WOULD Do year

WHAT EUROPEAN COLONIZATION WOULD DO POR

WHAT EUROPEAN COLONIZATION WOULD DO POR ARIATIC TURKET.

Nothing is stranger in history than the present position of the "Emigration question," the prossise phrase under which Englishmen conceal the most marvelous of all historic movements,—the endless march of the surplus population of Europe upon certain unfilled districts of the world, a march which, if we estimated time by historic divisions, instead of by the motions of the earth, might be said to create States day by day. That march, which has been slackening of late, as emigration agents tell us, has recommenced, till its influence is felt in the furthest regions of the American West, where lands are being "taken up" by the million acres in a month. If it were possible for the Gorenments of only three States—England, Germany, and Italy—or for their experienced men, to wide this march, to direct this outflow, to utilize this marvelous over-spill of humanity, half the standing problems of politics might be solved within a century. What would the Turkey, if for only ten years those three States could send the children who will leave them, to cultivate the solved within a century of progress which three nations could understand, as we all understand the progress of Meibourne or Ontario. The Turks have been three centuries desolating islands which Berlin, London, and Rome could fill up in a year, and never lose a taxpayer not already resolved to seek a foreign soil. Place a million Englishmen and Germans in Armenia, a work of five years, and how many miles would Russia advance southeastward in a centery! a work of five years, and how many miles would Russia advance southeastward in a century! Such a direction of emigration on a great scale, or indeed on any scale, is of course dream, but we are not so sure that a single island like Cyprus could not be filled up. There is no climate difficulty. Indeed we are not sure that there is a climatic difficulty anywhere, for Englishmen swarm to places like Sydney, where for six months in the year the heat would be pronounced, a priori, too great for Northern Europeans to work; and they seem, at all events, equal to house-building in New Orleans, and tree-falling in Fiorids, the latter a singuiarly exhausting form of manual labor. Cyprus would sait English gardeners as well as the lais of Wight. There would be noreligious difficulty, for the Greeks would not be strong enough for social exclusiveness; and no difficulty about laws, for the laws would be English in force.

IMPROVED EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

laws, for the laws would be English in force.

IMPROVED EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

London Speciator.

Lord Cairns introduced on Saturday quite the best measure which the present Government have originated,—a measure for encouraging secondary education in Ireland, by devoting the proceeds of £1,000,000 of the surplus of the lish Church to assisting the most deserving of those who are under education, and the most efficient of the secondary schools which five it. The Government do not propose to found anything, or to take any responsibility for any of the schools which their plan may result in assisting, but they undertake to examine the secondary schools every year,—to distribute scholarships, tenable during the term of education, to the best of those thus examined; and to assist the school managers by paying them a certain sum per head for every boy who passes the annual examination in not less than two guidest and more for those when the property and more for those when the secondary schools and more for those when the property of the secondary and more for these when the property and more for those when the property and more for these when the property and more for the sist the school managers by paying them a certain sum per head for every boy who passes the annual examination in not less than two subjects, and more for those who pass in more than two subjects. Any school shall be a secondary school within the meaning of these provisions which, not being a national (or primary) school, affords classical or scientific education to pupils under 18 years of age, of whom not less than ten shall have made 100 attendances at least in the period between the 15th of October and the last day of the month preceding the examination (which is to be held in either June or July). The subjects of examination are to be Latin and Greek, with Roman and Greek history; English, and English litination are to be Latin and Greek, with Roman and Greek history; English, and English literature and history; French, German, and Italian languages and literatures; mathematical and natural science. Hence there will be no difficulty to any secondary school, with as many as twenty pupils, in profiting by the Gowenment scheme. We trust the bill will pass this session, which must depend on the Home-rules not finding an excuse for regarding the proposal of the Government as "unpatriotic." But Home-rulers are great in cavils.

THE DEATH OF QUEEN MERCEDES.

THE DEATH OF QUEEN MERCEDES.

Queen Mercedes of Spain died at Mada aggravated typhoid fever, on the 26th inst aggravated typhoid fever, on the 26th inst. She was only just 18, had not been married six months, and must have had charming qualities, to excite the deep and almost personal sorrow which all classes in Spain evince at her sad fats. The daughter of the detested Duke de Mompensier, herself a Liberal, and selected by the King in defiance of his mother, of his Ministry, and of the whole Moderado party, she appears to have attracted the regard of all who hadoccess to her, as well as of the whole population of Madrid. Her Court was thronged by the best men in Spain, and during her last illness the storm of inquiries never ceased. 11,000 letters and telegrams being received in one day; the Cortes, on the news of her death, passed the budget without inquiry, in order to adjourn; and the populace on the last night of her life encamped round the Palace, to read the half-hourly bulletins. Sympathy of that universal kind is rarely called out by mere position. It is felt that the throne has received a blow, and that King Alfonso will no longer be supported by the undivided strength of all monarchical parties.

that King Alouso with no longer of supprise parties.

THE PRESS DINNER GIVEN BY THE BERLIN Second to London Times.

BERLIN, July 2.—Last night the foreign, permanent, and special Congress correspondents the Great Hail of the Zoological Gardens. The company, which sat down to an ample baquat at 10 p. m., was unique in its kind. Some sky correspondents, representing the leading organs of the Austrian. American, Engish, French, Italian, and Russian press, assembled in the same room with the elite of Berlin journalism. There were also some diplomatic members of the Congress, some leading politician, scholars, poets, painters, and Professors present. Toasts were proposed by Berthold Auerbach, the well-known post. Frof. Gnelst, the eminent politican. Herr Etienne, the editor of the Vienna American des Debats; Herr Stettenheim, editor of the Berlin Waxp; and several other German, Russian, and Italian gentlemen. Herr Etienne having complained of the extreme secres observed by the members of the Congress, Prof. Guelst, in a masteriy speech, contrasted the Vienna Congress of ISIS with whas had been allowed to transpire respecting the proceedings of the illustrious assembly now sitting at Berlin. Is 1815 days and interests of nationality and culture ruised the day. In 1815 the people knew absolutely nothing; in 1881 the work of diplomacy had been duity prepared and was most effectually continued by journalism. The Professor's toat "Success to the Congress was very warmly received. Cordial sentiments were exchanged by the journalism of the various countries represented, and ties cemented which it may be hoped will tend to allay national animosates, or, at least, inspire mutual respect. The party broke up at a late hour in the morolog.

Berlin has been bent on refuting those who have criticized it for the slight interest with which it receives foreigners. Ever since the Congress was the against and followed profess of the Congress was very warmly received. The thouse of the German press has diplomacy prevail. The German pre

.OBITUARY. QUINCY, Ill., July 17.—Prof. Bichl., the of the Gem City band, died very sudden o'clock this morning. He was born in Ain 1836. He received a musical education conservatory of Music at Prague, and cat the country when shout 25 years of 428. this country when about 25 years of ing in Chicago. Before the fire he chestra at Crosby's Opera House, as queutly held a similar position at N Theatre. He afterwards led the oreb the Katle Putnam theatre troupe, as position to accept the leadersmy of City Band.

WISCONSIN Twenty-sixth IA the State

Papers and Variety of

GENEVA LAKE, WIL sixth annual meet. Teachers' Associati evening, and will con-There is a fair at parts of the State, incl ing: The Hon. W. C intendent, Madison; of the River Falls Nor of the River Falls Nor Albee, President of School; W. H. Chan Institutes, Sun Prate Milwaukee; Robert W. A. Walker, Man Berlin; Hosea B Emery, Fort Atk Sauk County; B. M. A. O. Wright, Fox Ly ville; A. J. Hutton Claire; A. Salisbury, Elkhorn; J. B. Thay Falls; T. C. Richmo The meeting of the Institute, preliminary, Association, convened this evening, and ad

this evening, and ac morning.

PHYSIOLOGY IN TO The discussion of the W. D. Parker, Preside mal School, who used trating his subject. It should be presented digestion. The child digestion easily. He mentary text-book on. N. G. Twining, of sicians told him that ter if children did not ancient were stronge without any knowledge blood. The proceases book to the latter. H blood. The processes book to the latter. H these facts? It is agre Hygieue, we will be understand much of I B. M. Reynolds, of I people now live long Mr. Twining replications of the taught Physiology pro A voice—Yes, with the William Walker, Su woc County, believed taught in the district

were averse.

Mr. Hutton, of Eau
train up our children t
He thought it was not
be made blue and sick A. O. Wright, of F to teach Physiology un PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY George S. Aibee, P. Normal School, open that Geography was or Physical came before is already in the distr systematize the thoug do not need a separate child is to make a livin child is to make a livin measuring rod; so we raphy. He told abou mosphere, and climate the subject as affecting the subject as affecting merce. Children show ing principies as a basine we spapers that the solv is inexhaustible, as ually. It is a mistaknowledge of the solfs and turned the attent to economy; and spochildren took in the su study of Geography m schools by studying the physical Geography.

J. T. Lunn, of Saut theory of artesian we Wisconsin is there a perpiton is Sauk Cou Physical Geography. The large grounded row the terms drift and giften and gifted the statement of the second of the the large grounded the terms drift and they conveyed ideas.

Prof. Albee replie previously laid down

tasks. TUESDAT GENEVA LAKE, Wis Prof. Charles Zimu livered an address up fundamental figure. constructed various f square. He then took square. He then took It was easier to procee unknown, and hence he which to form the circle the ellipse and oval, in leaf-forms. Drawings large, and the rules she and to correct. He could be supported by the class in concert, of this by forming a circle sent, and drilling the They proved apt pupils

examiner, and the pu

of this by forming a cit sent, and drilling the They proved apt pupils a primary course and a programm in the week for district many specimens of free and teachers in the \$1873. Some of the wor Centennial.

A recess of fifteen allow examination of a great improvement and After the recess, Prototon, allowed further motion, allowed further the recess. motion, allowed further He proceeded, and she harmony should be con-repetition. Some of made with lightning re

and were very interest PHONET.

The essay on this sut Salisbury, who declares ater, and explained pharations on the blackbe dis of diphtnongs, and tutes, and subvocal a so called.

Questions were aske the subject was made the subject was made ford, Twining, Ref. Chandler, Albee, Graham, Wright, and others, Mr. Salisbury said the rowel and consonant hundred years, but hel after years! [Laughter Mr. Twining thought only made out that if one vowel!

Nearly all the tead Salisbury, and objected stitutes in and he we questioning, but seer ably.

Mr. Chandler though

Opened at 2 o'clock, w Prof. Robert Graham Course of Study for 1 fellowing Professors discussion

Mr. Chandler th

spent without fruit, an use, Mr. Salisbury's o Mr. Whitford said o obmion was found by im the schools, and he arise from the discussion. Wr. Salisbury replied only in a few details.

discussion upon the sur Wright, Whitford, Sp Albee, North, and R who was on the pro-"Supervision and Re-cused. Jesse B. That tions for District Set Teacher and Desired

demoralization of society. It a band of eighty salteadores ed the Village of Algoa Lecca, of Fernambuco, and other village of the Village of Algoa Lecca, of Fernambuco, and other village of the Village "are closely related to the 's spots." This theory, which me scientific point of view, convey any consolation to the parently have arrived at the district dependent for water and a speaking the spots is not a pleasant with a speaking the spots is not a pleasant speaking the spots is not a pleasant speaking the spots is not a pleasant speaking the speaking the spots is not a pleasant speaking the speaking e sun's spots is not a pleasant af and are therefore wisely

midon speciator, ager in history than the presger in history than the presger in history than the presger in history than the presder which Englishmen conceal;
ous of all historic inovements,
ech of the surplus population
ertain unfilled districts of the
high, if we estimated time by
instead of by the motions of

tre that a single island like to the filled up. There is no Indeed we are not sure that difficulty anywhere, for Ento places like Sydney, where the year the heat would be riori, too great for Northern rork; and they seem, at all house-building in New Orleans, a Florida, the latter a singular and of manual labor. Cyprusth of manual labor. Cyprusth gardeners as well as the Isle would be no religious difficulty, build not be strong enough for less; and no difficulty about a would be English in force. EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

the of Spain died at Madrid of bold fever, on the 20th inst. She las, had not been married six is have had charming qualities, teep and almost personal sorrow seep and almost personal sorrows in Soain evince at her sad fate, of the detested Duke de Monta Liberal, and selected by the of his mother, of his Ministry, le Moderado party, she appears de the regard of all who had acwell as of the whole population or Court was thronged by the handduring her last illness the senere cased. 11,000 letters and greceived in one day; the news of her death, passed the inquiry, in order to adjourn and on the last night of her life the Palace, to read the haifalled out by mere position. It throne has received a blow, and no will no longer be supported led strength of all monarchical NNER GIVEN BY THE BERLIN

NNER GIVEN BY THE BERLIN EDITORS.
2.—Last night the foreign, perpecial Congress correspondents of the Zoological Gardens. The sat down to an ample banques unique in its kind. Some sixty representing the leading organs. American, English, Frenchussian press, assembled in the the elite of Berlin journalism o some diplomatic members of some leading politicians, and Professors were proposed by Berch, the well-known puet, the eminent politician. the well-known poet, the emineut political, the editor of the Vienna News the state of the Vienna the state of the Congress, Protanterly speech, contrasted the so of 1815 with what had been approximately the proceedings.

asserily speech, contrasted the soft 1815 with what had been spirgrespecting the proceedings assembly now sitting at Bernastic interests were paramount; the interests of nationality ruled the day. In 1815 the absolutely nothing; in 1868 diplomacy had been duly was most effectually coralism. The Professor's toats a Congress was very warmly hal sentiments were exchanged lists of the various countries to allay national animosfies, pire mutual respect. The party see hour in the morning.

In bent on refuting those who it for the slight interest with respectful in the morning.

In bent on refuting those who it for the slight interest with res foreigners. Ever since the ill its gnests have been struck by played by two criminal attempts he Emperor, they have watched the Congress with eagerness. Its members have been of great but respectful if the fashionable classes have in this, it is because they holite from circles where politics and rail. The German press has dist without the slightest criticism, llousies have appeared they need for in the columns of the Germe banquet given last night by I letters to the representatives gress was, as it were, a cordiar repotet against such iolbles, and respect will retain a vivid recollections and suppathy with which rived. The Berlin Congress and thing from it will respond to the nearts which the City of Berlin red during its continuance.

a Distuary.

July 17.—Prof. Bichi, the leader ty band, died very suddenly at 8 orning. He was born in Austria, seelved a musical education at the of Music at Prague, and came to then about 25 years of age, located, Before the fire he led the ornary a similar position at McVicker's afterwards led the orchestra with man theatre troupe, and together the leadership of the Gert

WISCONSIN TEACHERY.

Twenty-sixth [Annual Meeting of the State Association.

Papers and Discussions on Variety of Educational Topics.

GENEVA LAKE, Wis., July 15.-The twenty sixth annual meeting of the Wisconsin State Teachers' Association was opened here this evening, and will continue until Friday. There is a fair attenuance from different parts of the State, including in part the foilowing: The Hon. W. C. Whitford, State Supernt, Madison; W. D. Parker, Presider intendent, Madison; W. B. Parker, President of the River Falls Normal School; George S. Albee, President of the Oshkosh Normal School; W. H. Chandler, Superintendent of Institutes, Sun Prairie; C. F. Zimmerman Musukee; Robert Graham, Oshkosh; W. A. Walker, Manitowoe; I. N. Stewart, W. Hosea Barus, Kenosha; J. Q. Emery, Fort Atkinson; J. T. Lunn, Sauk County; B. M. Reynolds, New Lisbon; 4. 0. Wright, Fox Lake; George Beck, Platte ville; A. J. Hutton, F. F. Frawley, Eau Claire; A. Salisbury, Whitewater; D. H. Flett, ikhorn; J. B. Thayer, F. D. Ensign, River

The meeting of the conductors of Teachers' Institute, preliminary to that of the General Association, convened in the High School room this evening, and adjourned until to-morrow

this evening, and adjourned until to-morrow morning.

PHISIOLOGY IN THE DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

The discussion of this subject was opened by W. D. Parker, President of the River Falis Normal School, who used the blackboard in illustrating his subject. He stated that the subject should be presented from the standpoint of digestion. The child understood the whys of digestion easily. He recommended any elementary text-book on Physiology and Hygiene.

N. G. Twining, of Monroe, said that physicians told him that they could get along better if children did not study Physiology. The ancient were stronger and healthier than we, without any knowledge of the circulation of the blood. The processes of digestion were a sealed book to the latter. How shall we get around these facts? It is agreed that, if we all practice Hygiene, we will be healthier. Our teachers understand much of Physiology.

B. M. Reynolds, of New Lisbon, thought that people now live longer than they did a century since.

Mr. Twining replied that farmers' wives

Mr. Twining replied that farmers' wives Mr. Twining reolled that larmers' wives taught Physiology practically. A voice—Yes, with the frying-pan! William Walker, Superintendent of Manitowoc County, believed that Physiology should be taught in the district schools, but the people

were averse.

Mr. Hutton, of Eau Claire, asked if we are to train up our children to watch their symptoms. He thought it was not right that people should be made blue and sick by watching their symp-

be made blue and sice by watching their symptoms.

A. O. Wright, of Fox Lake, said the ancient Greeks understood how to make beautiful and strong bodies. Teachers should not undertake to teach Physiology unless they understood it. Physical of Occupanty in The United States. George S. Albee, President of the Oshkosh Normal School, opened this subject, and said that Geography as one of the standards, and Physical came before Political Geography. It is already in the district schools. We should systematize the thoughts of the child, and we do not need a separate Physical Geography. The child is to make a living; he goes abroad with a measuring rod; so we teach him Physical Geography. He told about heat, moisture, the atmosphere, and climatic changes; and looked at raphy. He told about heat, moisture, the atmosphere, and climatic changes; and looked at the subject as affecting heaith, trade, and commerce. Children should be trained to underlying principles as a basis. We are taught by the newspapers that the soil in the Mississippl Vallev is hexhaustible, and can be cropped continually. It is a mistake. He told how a little knowledge of the soils would have saved lator, and turned the attention of a former generation to economy; and spoke of the great interest children took in the subject. We can make the staly of Geography mone vital in the district schools by studying the principles underlying Physical Geography.

4. T. Lunn, of Sauk County, spoke of the theory of artesian wells, and asked where in Wisconsin is there a place answering to that de-

With them, of Sauk County, spoke of the theory of artesian wells, and asked where in Wisconsin is there a place answering to that description? Sauk County is extremely rich in Physical Geography. He asked the origin of the large grounded rocks in that section. When the terms drift and glacier action were applied, they convect decay.

Prof. Albee replied that the principles he had previously laid down would not account for those rocks. The teacher has become too much of an examiner, and the pupil has been set too great tasks.

TUESDAY MORNING.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.
GENEVA LAKE, Wis., July 16.—The Institute
conductors reassembled at 9 o'clock.
Prof. Charles Zimmerman, of Milwaukee, delivered an address upon
DRAWING IN THE DISTRICT SCHOOLS,
and made anymerous districts successions the

Prof. Charles Zimmerman, of Milwaukee, delivered an address upon

DRAWING IN THE DISTRICT SCHOOLS,
and made numerous illustrations upon the
siate and blackboard with straight lines, hormontal, perpendicular, and oblique, and also
angles. He recommended using little allps of
paper of regular sizes. The square is the
fundamental figure. He drew light lines, and
constructed various figures by dividing the
square. He then took circles and curved lines.
It was easier to proceed from the known to the
unknown, and hence he used the square from
which to form the circle. He gave exercises on
the ellipse and oval, moldings, ornaments and
leaf-forms. Drawings should always be made
large, and the ruler should be used to measure
and to correct. He recommended time-drawing
by the class in concert, and made an exhibition
of this by forming a class of the teachers pressent, and drilling them on the blackboard.
They proved apt pupils. He called attention to
a primary course of drawing exercises,
and a programme for every day
is the week for district schools, He exhibited
many specimens of free-hand drawing by pupils
and teachers in the Milwaukee schools since
1873. Some of the work had been sent to the
Centennial.

A recess of fifteen minutes was taken to
allow examination of specimens, which showed
great improvement and skill.

After the recess, Prof. Zimmerman was, on
motion, allowed further time to finish his essay.
He proceeded, and showed how symmetry and
harmony should be combined with geometrical
repetition. Some of his leaf-drawings were
made with lightning rapidity on the blackboard,
and were very interesting.

PHONETIC CHART.

The essay on this subject was made by Albert
Salisbury, who declared himself loyal to Weotext, and explained phonetic marks and illustrations on the blackboard. He made an analysis of diphthongs, and explained vocal substitutes, and subvocal and aspirate consonants,
so called.

Ouestions were asked and the discussion of

trations on the blackboard. He made an analysis of diphthongs, and explained vocal substitutes and subvocal and aspirate consonants, so called.

Questions were asked, and the discussion of the subject was made by Messrs. W. C. Whitord, Twining, Reynolds, Stewart, Barus, Chandler, Albee, Graham, Hutton, Beck, Thays., Wright, and others.

Mr. Salisbury said that the old definitions of rowel and consonant he had heard for the last-bundred years, but he had disbelieved them for firty years! [Laughter].

Mr. Twining thought that Mr. Salisbury had only made out that the English language had one rowel!

Nearly all the teachers disagreed with Mr. Salisbury, and objected to his term "vocal substitutes"; and he was subjected to a severe questioning, but seemed to sustain himself ably.

Mr. Chandler thought that the hour had been

substioning, but seemed to sustain himself ably.

Mr. Chandler thought that the hour had been spent without fruit, and asked which scheme to use.—Mr. Salisbury's or the Committee's.

Mr. Whitfora said considerable difference of comion was found by him to exist while visitimate the schools, and he believed benefit would arise from the discussion.

Mr. Salisbury replied that the difference was only in a few details; the principles were the same.

cally in a few details; the principles were the same.

Air, Lunn suggested the term "equigraphs" for vocal substitutes. [Laughter.]

THE AFTERNOON SESSION

Consect at 2 o'clock, when a paper was read by frot. Robert Graham, of Oshkosh, upon "A Course of Study for District Schools," and the following Professors joined in an interesting facuation upon the subject: Walker, McAlister, Within, Waltiord, Sprague, Thayer, Salisbury, lines, North, and Reynolds. Mr. Chandler, was on the programme for a paper on experision and Records Needed," was extend. Jesse B. Thayer talked on "Regulations for District Schools in Respect to the racher and Pupil." The Hen. W. C. Whition, State Superintendents, gave an interesting, are fecture on "Co-operation of County Superintendents, Teachers, Patrons, and Normal smools with the State Superintendent." Remarks were made by McAlister and others.

THE HEREPRISSIBLE SUBJECT OF "PHONICS" as again taken up, and a long discussion included in by Salisbury, Lunne, Stewart, Liller, Harry, and others. The thermometer rose to 100 degress in the afternoon, and the heat was opposite in the room. In the evening the walk of the state Teacher's Association of the State Teache

lecture was delivered by the Hon. J. B. Cassaday, of Janesville.

POINTS IN MR. CASSADAY'S LECTURE.

The moral philosophers of the world, said Mr. Cassaday, in his lecture on "Educated Statesmanship," had taxed their brains to discover the chief end of man, while the political philosophers had taxed theirs to discover the chief end of government. To secure a government adapted to the actual condition and growing wants of its people was the work of a wise and educated statesmanship. Ignorance and laziness had always been the parents of vice. With such life was in danger, property insecure, reputation easily blasted, and character of little or no value. Hence education was a necessity. The speaker hastily traced the growth of schools and systems of culture, exalted the dignified work of the teacher, and compared the world to an immense school, in which all were bound to be learners, and such as had the capacity to become teachers. Since there was a civersity of gifts there must be a corresponding diversity of teachers. To insure the liberty of conscience, encourage a noble manhood, promote the happiness and the material prosperity of a people, we must have a government.

POWERFUL IN WAR AND MAGNIFICENT IN PRACE, and to secure and maintain this we must have

POWERFUL IN WAR AND MAGNIFICENT IN POWERFUL IN WAR AND MAGNIFICENT IN PRACE, and to secure and maintain this we must have teachers in the science of government. To such teachers a thorough knowledge of the laws and workings of the different systems of government was absolutely essential. To be a teacher in the science of government was to be a teacher in politacs, for politics, in the higher sense, was that part of ethics which sought to wisely, prudently, and sagaciously regulate and govern a nation or a State. Unfortunately, there had always been some who were utterly ignorant of politics in this, its highest, sense. The true politician would ever seek to guard the prosperity of a people by adjusting the laws to their actual condition. Ready-made governments, unlike ready-made ciothing, would never be placed on the market. Like churches, they had been the product of evolution or revolution. Christ Himself had

the market. Like churches, they had been the product of evolution or revolution. Christ Himself had

RECOGNIZED GOVERNMENT
as a human institution, calculated to supply the wants and serve the purposes of men. Hence it followed, as a corollary, that every government partook of the weakness, ignorance, learning, culture, temper, prejudice, selfishness, corruption, and wickedness of those who established it. Here the speaker gave an extended sketch of our own system of government, remarking that its numerous checks, balances, and prohibitions, together with the fact that the people were the sources of all governmental power, whether State or National, served to restrain the most crafty and unscrupulous, sufficiently so, at least, that they pretended to be honest. But no State could rise above the wisdom of its best men, while every State would fall more or least below. The State Governments were so MANY POLITICAL MACHINES, working for political ends, and over and above them all, and for the protection of all, was that grandest political machine—the National Government—resting in part upon the States, but acting independently of them, and deriving its powers directly from, and acting directly upon, the people. Every disturbance in one, especially in the National, was pretty sure to bring more or less confusion and firitation to all.

The nation needed the co-operation of all the States, and every State must have the fostering care and strong arm of the nation. While no true friend of our system should desire, in time of peace, to have the nation control by force the internal affairs of an individual State, so no true friend of that system should desire that the minority of a single State snould be allowed to dictate the persons to control the nation's affairs. There were

allowed to dictate the persons to control the nation's affairs. There were

THREATENED DANGERS AHEAD.

As yet, we had no settled financial policy. No provision, either, had been made to prevent the possible results of a danger similar to that involved in the late Presidential contest. No one, not deserving the contempt of his countrymen, would wait or speculate for the purpose of determining whether a provision can be framed which might serve to elect the candidate of a defeated party. The vast number of officers and the vast expenditures required by our couplicated system of government tended to stimulate unnecessary extravagance and a morbid ambition. It was not so much the caucus system that we were to fear as the failure of the people to participate in caucuses. No one had a moral right to complain of the ignorance of the people on political questions while making no effort himself to instruct them, and the foundations of a knowledge of our system of government must come from the schools of the State. In the harmonious workings of the two Governments all should be intensely interested.

tramps, political and otherwise, would depend upon the manner of their treatment by the public. These political tramps would sell their honor to corrupt elections, and then sell their dishonor to expose their real or pretended associates. But all the politicians were not bad. Many of the intelligent and the best among the masses were active in politics, and his hope was that their numbers might be multiplied. In this lay the hope of the State and the nation. The work of government was still incomplete. A grander harmony, a loftier purpose, a more definite policy, and a much larger per cent of intelligent, virtuous people, were to characterize

It was clear that man had been and would be gradually lifted to a higher plane of thought and action.

The people were not in Egyptian of Chaldean The people were not in Egyptian of Chaldean darkness, but believed that an soothsayers, charlatans, magicians, and political adventurers and plunderers should be relegated to peaceful abodes on boggy marshes, beside filthy waters, while teachers and those who were educated in mind, heart, and soul should be allowed to occupy the helpits. God had planted this nation on the living mountain rock, had preserved it through the years, and so long as the people who governed turned their backs upon all selfish purposes, and submitted to His will, and sought to execute His righteous judgment, the course of this great nation, and this grand family of States, would be onward and upward, toward a glorious fruitton. To that end might we labor and wait.

we labor and wait.

SECOND DAY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

GENEVA LAKE, Wis., July 17.—The Association reassembled in Ford's Opera-House, where a large number of teachers gathered, a fair proportion of them being ladies. The weather was slightly moderated, and there were many new arrivals of Professors during last evening.

The meeting was called to order by James McAllister, of Milwaukee, President of the Association, and prayer was offered by the Rev. A. L. Chapin, D. D., of Beloit College.

A. A. Miller, of Waukkesha, was selected as Secretary.

sociation, and prayer was offered by the Rev. A.
L. Chapin, D. D., of Beloit College.

A. A. Miller, of Waukkesha, was selected as
Secretary.

A committee consisting of T. F. Frawley of
Eau Claire, W. J. Brier of Plymouth, and E.
Dewey of Delavan, was appointed on enrollment, the Chairman of which was to act as Assistant Secretary.

President McAllister, being down on the programme for a lecture, came forward and excused himself, but made some remarks in a general way. He stated that man was the
product of evolution, and has been
gradually unfolding in accordance
with Divine law. This should be recognized.
The kindergarten to-day is a further development. The education of the primary schools
has not been satisfactory. The education of the
child must be adapted to its age. The duty of
the State is to organize in the normal schools
such methods as shall fit our teachers for this
basis. We are overdoing the practicality of
education. We treat man as a machine. Teachers are discussing the idea-of dropping algebra. The business of teachers is to
teach the boys and girls of our land
what they have got to do. The common-school
teaching of the city must differ from that of the
country. Communism cannot be out down by
passing laws and arresting tramps, and cannot
be dealt with until our boys are taught aright.
Girls need different education from boys. We
must fit our boys and girls directly for actual
work. They should be made a social force to
render them adequate for the ultimate work
and destiny of life. The question
of improving the common-school sisparamount. Our secondary schools are the
least satisfactory of all. The State has done
but little to foster them. There is great room
for improvement. The instruction needs reforming. They are still the old
high schools with a great deal of
mathematics and Latin, and little else. They
are sort of free colleges for the people. Their
course of study should be entirely revolutionized. He would not go too far in discriminating
in favor of the State Univ

Mississippi Pian of Taxing Drinks.
The Mississippi pian of collecting taxes on drinks differs from the Moffett system. Books of coupons are sold by the State Auditor to all

liquor-dealers. When a drink is sold the consumer receives a coupon, which entitles him to receive from the State, in payment of his taxes, one cent. If two drinks are to be paid for he receives an orange-colored coupon good for two cents. Not only does the State enjoy an income from the tax on drinks, but the consumer has a reasonable chance of paying off taxes with coupons.

SPARKS

On Trial for the Murder of Devitt—Testimony for the Prosecution.

In the Criminal Court yesterday morning, the case of Joseph Sparks, or Iskra, for the murder of Owen Devitt on Fifteenth street, near Canal, on the 15th of May, by shooting, was called for trial. Notwithstanding the intense heat, the iil-ventilated room was well filled. The air was still, and, if disturbed at all, it was only by the wings of a brood of pigeons which have taken roost and shelter in the court-room, and which daily filt from place to place, passing in and out of the upper windows,—soaring over taken roost and shelter in the court-room, and which daily flit from place to place, passing in and out of the upper windows,—soaring over Justice and keeping vigilant watch over jurors, attorneys, and criminals. The prisoner, a brutish, repulsive specimen of the lower class of Bohemians, was seated between his attorneys at the defeneants' table, and the poor widow of the deceased and her three bright little orphaned children, all neatly attired, occupied seats hear the State's Attorney. The prisoner was bold and audacious in his deportment, in great contrast with the demeanor of the mother and innocent children whose life he had made unhappy. While the scene impressed all others with the magnitude of the defendant's crime, he sat undisturbed, and as defant as he had been when he sped the bullet which robbed Owen Devit of his life.

The court had scarcely convened before Mr. Trude, of the prisoner's counsel, presented

A MOTION FOR A CONTINUANCE, which was supported by an affidavit of the defendant, notwithstanding the day before the Court had been assured by Mr. Krause, of the counsel, that they would be ready for trial. The affidavit set forth that Charles Burns and one Jones, material witnesses for the defense, were absent, and if present would swear to a long array of facts that could not be so well proven by other witnesses, etc., all tending to show that the murder had been committed in self-defense, and that prior to the shooting the deceased had been stoning the prisoner's house, and at the time of the shooting the deceased had been stoning the prisoner's house, and at the time of the shooting the deceased had been stoning the prisoner's house, and at the time of the shooting the deceased had been stoning the prisoner's house, and at the time of the shooting the deceased had been stoning the prisoner's house, and at the time of the shooting the deceased had been stoning the prisoner's house, and at the time of the shooting was armed with an iron hook or sickle, with which he was attempting to strike the

THE JURY.

State's-Attorney Mills then called for a jury, and twelve "peers" responded and took seats on the jurors' platform, and the work of impaneling twelve men acceptable to the State and the defendant was proceeded with. The line of questions saked the jurors by Mr. Mills, testing their qualifications, was as to whether they had any conscientions scrupies on the subject of banging,—the inflicting of the death penalty. Those answering in the negative were promotly accepted, but when they came to the attorney for the defense they were as promptly objected to, unless they would exhibit, in answer to a series of questions, peculiar ideas about "self-defense," which is the theory of the defendant, and the only hope entertained by his counsel of saving his neck. After thoroughly sifting the regular panel, and securing therefrom but eight jurors, a special venire was issued, and it was 3 o'clock in the afternoon when twelve jurors acceptable to the attorneys were secured. They were as follows: H. B. Tillotson, John A. Mergenthaler, Edward Smith, John Vetter, George F. Kolbe, Frank Riley, John Baker, C. F. Baum, J. W. Murphy, Charles Gottschalk, John Gay, and Adolph Landergreen.

Landergreen. caucuses. No one had a moral right to complain of the ignorance of the people on political questions while making no effort himself to instruct them, and the foundations of a knowledge of our system of government must come from the schools of the State. In the harmonious workings of the two Governments all should be intensely interested.

EVERY VOYER SHOULD BE A POLITICIAN, in the true sense of that word, and men, instead of forcing themselves into office, should wait, as did the disciples of old, before being called to be ministers of God. There should be no rivalry to get, but a great rivalry to be fitter for, office. Men of broad, liberal culture, familiar with the relations of the two Governments to each other, were needed at the front. The number, disposition, and popularity of tramps, political and otherwise, would depend upon the manner of their treatment by the public. These political tramps would selt their honor to corrupt elections, and then selt their dishonor to expose their real or pretended associates. But all the politiclans were not bad. the determination of the murderer. Mr. Mills maintained that he would be able to show that

the determination of the murderer. Mr. Mills maintained that he would be able to show that after the killing Sparks went home, gave the murderous pistol to his wife, and said, "I have served him right," thus glorying over the bloody deed. He closed by reading the law defining murder, and also the law in relation to self-defense, in which he endeavored to show, by a comparison of the lacts, that the murder had not been committed in self-defense, but without cause or any legal reason.

Mr. Trude followed for the prisoner, urging that the deed nad been committed in self-defense, and that his client liad been exasperated and pushed to the bloody work by Devitt charging the affiant's wife with being a harlot and his children bastards. The prisoner at this juncture gave way to tears, which overcame the speaker for a moment. Reviving, however, and Sparks drying his tears, Mr. Trude continued, going over the ground of the crime, and maintaining that Devitt was armed with a hook,—a deadly weabon,—and was, on the night of the murder, pursuing the prisoner. He had not been able to find the hook in question, the officers having falled to secure it, though admitting that they saw it beside Devitt when he was found dead. He then attacked the officers in the case, charging them with partiality and array one of them against another, and closed by promising to show by the evidence that the murder had been committed in self-defense, and that Devitt had followed and annoyed Sparks, and, when shot, was armed with a hook, and aiming at the life of the prisoner, etc.

TRE EVIDENCE

the murder had been committed in self-defense, and that Devitt had followed and annoyed Sparks, and, when shot, was armed with a hook, and alming at the life of the prisoner, etc.

THE EVIDENCE
for the prosecution was then commenced. Mrs. Owen Devitt, the widow of the deceased, was the first witness called: She testified that she lived at No. 12 Fifteenth street May 15, and was the widow of Owen Devitt, who was killed on that date. She moved to Fifteenth street in August, and Sparks moved there in December,—to the same house. She was present the 8th of May at the meeting of her husbaud and Sparks, and there were some words. Sparks had a pistol in his pocket, and was pulling it up and down. She heard Sparks say that he was using the pistol to frighten little children, and Devitt told him that it was a small business. On the day of the murder she was seeking another house,—wanting to get away from Sparks. She went to a neighbor's for supper, and got home about 10:30 o'clock at night. Her husband went out in a few minutes to see a Mr. Corbett, with whom he had been working, and the next she saw of him was 11:15, and he was just east of the house on the sidewalk in a dying condition. She saw a mark on his temple, as if some one had struck him. He was taken to his home, and was dean when brought in She did not see Sparks that night, nor since until she saw him in jail. Witness was shown the revolver with which her husband had been shot, but she could not recognize it, but thought it might be the same one Sparks had May 8. Her husband worked at unloading ties, and when he went over to Corbett's he took the hook with him which he used at his work. He always wore the hook fastened to his belt. She saw Sparks before the murder, but afterward she did not see him. She had the hoo? how. Everybody engaged in the same work carried similar hooks.

Mrs. Julia Sheedy was the next door to Sparks, and was abed. She was aroused by the firing of a revolver three times, and going to her window she saw several persons in the street.

heard the pistol shots the night of the murder, and went to the scene and saw Sparks running up-stairs. He called to him and asked him who fired the shots, and he replied that he did. A moment later he saw Devitt in a dying condition, and Sparks told nim that he shot Devitt. Sparks' wife gave him the pistol and he took both to the station. There were no marks on Sparks person. Sparks said he killed Devitt because he abused his wife and mother; and that the first shot staggered him, the second felled him, and that afterward he shot at him several times. He did not see the hook, but heard five shots,—three in rapid succession, and two afterward. When he came on the ground, he said, on cross-examination, he saw Sparks running, and he jumped over the fence and ran after him. On the way to the station he put his pistol to the prisoner's ear, but did not swear at him. The next day he saw some stones about the street, but bone near Sparks' premises. The prisoner told him that Devitt had something in his hand when he shot him.

At this point, the hour being quite late in the afternoon, an adjournment was had until 10 o'clock this morning.

afternoon, an adjournment was had until 10 o'clock this morning.

SENATOR DOUGLAS.

Unveiling of His Statue—Remarks by Judge In spite of the oppressively warm weather yesterday morning and the particularly exposed situation of the square around the Douglas monument to the scorching heat of the sun's rays, a crowd of some 300 people assembled to witness the unveiling of the statue of Senator Douglas. The statue itself was draped in an Douglas. The statue itself was draped in an American flag, to which two ropes were attached that led to the ground. By pulling both of these the flag could be removed, and the statue exposed in its completeness. The crowd remarked on the many improvements about the place, and poured forth unstinted praise on the beauty and symmetry of the monument proper, while "seasoning its admiration yet a while" for the coming revelation of the "Little Giant's" figure. Some of the growd "Little Giant's" figure. Some of the crowd, especially those who had come early, betook hemselves to a neighboring clump of trees and sat around on the grass waiting for the auspic-

themselves to a neighboring clump of trees and sat around on the grass waiting for the auspicious moment when the master of ceremonies would pull the ropes. Others, who were provided with silk umbrellas and mammoth fans, felt themselves fully prepared to resist the sun's heat, and accordingly passed around the monument, viewing it on all sides and pronouncing it good. The figure faces the East, and those who took their positions on that side of the monument of course had the full benefit of the sun, which had not yet reached the meridian. For all that, this was the very side selected by the members of the Monument Commission for the ceremonies attending the unveiling. At about a quarter past 11 Judge Caton, President of the Commission, ascended the steps on this side of the monument, escorting on his arm Mrs. Julius N. Granger, of Clifton Springs, in Y., the eldest sister of the deaf Senator, who, on arriving at the too, obtained what shelter she could from the scorching sun by standing just within the portal of the tomb. Near Judge Caton were the other members of the Commission,—Judge Trumoull, Melville W. Fuller, Robert Lincoln, Col. Ralph Plumb, Gov. Koerner, Mr. Fridley of Kane County, and Potter Palmer. The crowd pressed closely on the steps, and everybody endeavored to create as much shade as possible by histing his or her umbrella.

JUDGE CATON,
with one of those useful inventions raised above his head, took his stand on the broad step near the tomb, and made the following only speech of the occasion. Its brevity seemed to meet the unqualified admiration of his perspiring auditors, who were thankful that a man had been selected who could say so much and say it well in so few words. The Judge's remarks were as follows:

As a representative of the Commission appointed to the constraint in the constra

in so few words. The Judge's remarks were as follows:

As a representative of the Commission appointed by the State Legislature to execute its purpose in the completion of the monument to Senator Douglas, it is proper for ine to say that we are gratified to see so many appear here to witness the manner in which this work has been done. We have assembled here, —the Commission, —not for the purpose of a public exhibition in any manner or form, or in any sense of the word, but for the purpose of examining how the work has been thus far executed. It has now progressed to that stage where you can see and we can see the form and features of the monument erected in honor of Judge Bouglas, and we deem it proper that the Commission should meet here for the purpose of examining the manner in which this work has been executed. I repeal: it is a matter of gratification to see so many of the citizens of Chicago spontaneously met here with us for the same purpose. I may be permitted to say that the completion of this work—because, so far as the moon ment proper and the statute are concerned, it is completed—I may, I repeat, be permitted to say that the completion of this work as ners in the history of our State which some of us at least can sensibly feel. Seventeen years ago Judge Douglas was taken from among us. At that time his features were familiar to almost every man, woman, and child in Illinois. Since that time a new generation has grown up.—strangers to his features. Those all knew the sound of his voice which electrified the multitude. They all knew the expression of his countenance, whence beaued that hight which his up the great multitudes of people. During the meantime many of those of people. During the meantime many of those of people. During the meantime many of those

man, woman, and child in Illinois. Since that time a new generation has grown up.—strangers to his features. Those all knew the sound of his voice which electriced the multitude. They all knew the expression of his counteannee, whence beamed that high twich his up the great multitudes of people. During the meantime many of those have passed away, and a new generation has come who will to-day for the first time look upon the counteannee of which they had only heard. Standing as I do in this position, it is proper to say that but few comparatively of the contemporaries of Judge Douglas are left. The most distinguished of them have been swept away one by one, and why a few of us of lesser light should have been spared, no one but Omipotence can tell. How long before we shall follow in his footsteps of course is hidden in the future. We return to you our thanks for your kind attendance. I willnow proceed to uncover the statue that all may look upon the features which all so much loved.

The audience applauded as the Judge uttered his closing words, and retired a little to make room for him as he descended the steps and moved back several feet to the place where two ropes were held. A sudden pulling of them by this venerable friend of Douglas caused the flag to become detached from the figure at the top of the monument, 100 feet from the ground, and as it fell

THE PAMILIAR FEATURES

of the "Little Gjant" were disclosed in all their prominence. There were expressions of unqualified admiration on the part of the audience, many of whom had known Douglas in his life, for the life-like figure which Mr. Volk has so faithfully produced. All the members of the Commission united in its praise, and the sculptor was personally complimented on his great work. The ceremonies, so brief and yet so sufficient, were now at an end, and the spectators gradually left the spot and went their several ways.

Amos of THE BEOFLE FRESENT, besides those already mentioned, were Judge T. Lyle Dickey, Horsee F. Waite, Henry M. Sheppard, J. H. R

beautiful granite column, and which must ever be the pride of Chicago and its people.

A Peculiar Movement of Herring.

Galignant's Manener, June 28.

The fact of very great biological importance has occurred this year in the return of the above-named fish to the coast of Sweden atter a long interval of obsence. A hundred years ago no industry of that country was so prominent as that connected with the fisheries, more than 1,000,000 barrels of herrings being preserved annually, involving the employment of a large portion of the population in their capture and preparation. Enormous establishments scattered along the coast, and on which a large amount of capital had been invested, have long been abandoned and are in ruins. Should the promise of this year be continued, the probability is that the former prosperity was be fully restored. Scientific men are at a loss to account for this apparently capticious change in the course of the lish. Our renders are doubtless aware that it breeds in incalculable numbers, and that, when in its periodical migrations, it moves in shoals of countless myriads, extending frequently for miles in each direction. Useful as it has been found for an article of food for man, it is equally appreciated by the denizens of the deep and many sea-birds. Each shoal is followed by crowds of larger fish and flights of birds, which continually prev on the helpless animal. Man discovers the shoal, and comes with his nets and captures millions. But those combined efforts are incapable of making more than a slight impression on the immense numbers. Them what could have induced the

A "GREASER'S" VIEWS.

What a Mexican Paper Has to Say of the United States. Translated from the Dully Aguardiente, of Poloitica, Mexico, "We purpose giving to our beloved country a Constitution and Government founded upon the great principles of the United States of the North." So says the party of Lerdo.

Let us impartially examine the merits of this famous Government, which the gentlemen of the Lerdist party patronizingly hold up for the admiration of the descendants of Montezuma

famous Government, which the gentlemen of the Lerdist party patronizingly hold up for the admiration of the descendants of Montezuma and the Conquistadores. The United States of America are nominally a Republic; practically a Plutocracy, qualified by Mobocracy. There money is the lever which moves the vast machinery of politics, society, religion itself. Is it not sollet us take a glance at their history for the past thirty years ago the "Gringos" of the model Republic began the work of regenerating Mexico by waging war upon their Republican sister, and robbing us of half our fairest territory. They seized the great domain of Texas,—larger than all Spain and Portugal,—and immediately converted it into a land of negroslavery. They then proceeded to fight among themselvos about connecting all the rest of our stolen territory into slave States; and seventeen years ago the self-governing citizens of that self-vaunted "Land of the Free" plunged into a divil war unequaled on this continent in duration, cost, and bloodshed. Incidental to this reign of anarchy, our own Mexico was made the prey of European intrigue, and cursed with a disastrous foreign invasion.

Thirteen years ago, the superiority of "Anglo-Saxon self-government" chilminated in the assassination of the ruling President. For which they valiantly nanged a woman.

Two years later the President's successor was impeached for misdemeanors. Ten years ago a military chieftain, in whose character the humanity of Santa Anna was comotined with the abnegation of Pizarro, was chosen to the Presidency. At the end of nis four years' term of office, he was almost unanimously re-elected. He was a very copular raler. During his term of office, he was almost unanimously re-elected. He was a very copular raler. During his term of office, he was almost unanimously re-elected. He was a very copular raler. During his term of office, he was almost unanimously re-elected. He was a very copular valer. Prevident of the country, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the

odom! The self-governing Anglo-Saxons at the

The self-governing Anglo-Saxons at the North are now investigating this affair, and uncovering a mass of corrupt bargain and sale such as never disgraced the vilest pueblo of North or South America.

No, Senor Lerdo, if you wish to gain the suffrages of free Mexicans, you most hold up a loftier exemplar than that of the corrupt, anarchical Republic-despotism of the North. We are not yet prepared to exchange our bailfights for your "prize-ring," our religious liberty for your Methodist State Church, nor the legacy of Bolivar for either an Austrian sceptre or a mock Republic disguising a minisceptre or a mock Republic disguising a military Plutocracy? tary Plutocracy.'

JEFF DAVIS. His Secession Speech in Behalf of the Lost

Vicksburg Herald. On the 10th of July the Association of the Army of Tennessee, at Mississippi City, in this State, presented to ex-President Jefferson Davis a small gold badge as a token of the high esteem in which he is held by its members. A large portion of the Southern people hold Mr. Davis in high esteem, and he has the ear of the South at all times. He is known to be an able. earnest, distinguished Southern gentleman. In addition to this, he is looked upon as a Southern martyr. He was made to suffer more than any other Southern man after the South was over powered by Americans, Europeans, and Afpowered by Americans, Europeans, and Africans. In proportion as he was homored by the South, was he made to suffer by our conquerors. While he was in the walls of Fortress Mouroe, the South sheat tears of sorrow and sympathy, O so bitter, because they were unheeded by our conquerors. Mr. Greeley was one of the rew Northern men who appreciated the deep feeling of the South far her fallen Chieftain, and numberless hot-blooded South-erners biessed him for signing Mr. Davis' ball-boud. All the history, all the surroundings of the man himsell, are part of the South; and, when he speaks, he is not only attentively listened to,—his simplest sentence is thoroughly analyzed.

In his speech at Mississippi City, what he had to say about the beautiful badge he received is of small importance. That portion of the address is of so little interest, indeed, that the candid public must come to the conclusion that the badge was made for the speech, and not the speech for the badge.

Mr. Davis' Mississippi City speech is an outspoken, flat-footed, unmistakable, unnecessary, and unwise Secession speech. He boldly proclaimed "his unshaken belief in the right of Secession, and the duties of citizens to battle for the cause of a State after Secession." He adduces the course pursued by the Government since the War "to vindicate the judgment of those who held separation to be necessary for the safety and freedom of the Southern States." Taken as a whole, Mr. Davis' speech is more of a Secession speech than it is a badge speech. Listening to its stunning sentences, the people will forcet all about that beautiful badge; but they will never forget all about that Secession bomb, for it has burst, and its hissing fragments have falleth all over America. We are only sorry that whatever of harm it can do will be done the already long-suffering South. It will be replied to in the North a million times, and it will be assumed every time that Mr. Davis spoke the true sentiments of the South is really "Secession at heart," and that she is trying to win now of the ballot what she failed to win by the sword. Mr. Davis expressed his unshaken belief in Secession, and hopes above all things that the time will come when the true principles of Free Government (the right of Secession among the number, of course) will be enjoyed by all the citizens. Mr. Phillips wrote his article too soon; he should have matted until Mr. Davis spoke his piece.

No State ever did have the right, before the War or since the War, to secede. If this light, but in no other, has a State the right to secede. If this light, before the War or since the War to secession is proved to prescribe the war very much as all conquerors act. They have t

Suppose the press, the Democratic party of the South, and the people should advocate this "right," would a request to "not be considered as seeking to disturb such peace as we have, or to avoid the logic of events," avail us! On the contrary, the South would be again bound hand and foot, and Mr. Davis, according to his curious logic, would be furnished with additional proof that Secession, or the attempt to destupy a Government, is one of the inallenable rights of man. Learned as he is, it seems necessary for him to learn one more lesson—the priceiess lesson of silence.

EDISON.

Descript Dispatch to The Tribuna.

OMARA, Neb., July 17.—Thomas A. Edison,
Prof. Henry Draper, Prof. Morton, and Prof.
Barker passed through this city to-day for Rawlins, Wyo., to observe the eclipse of the sun on
the 29th. They had with them a complete
astronomical outfit,—about 2,000 pounds of instruments. Edison intends to fest his telephone
between Rawlins and Omaha over the Union
Pacific wires, a distance of 700 miles.

HEART DISEASE.

Dunuque, Ia., July 17.-A man named Pat DUBUGUS, ia., July 17.—A man named Patrick Carr, a boiler-maker employed by the River Road, was found dead in his bed this morning. At the Coroner's inquest the physicians stated that he came to his death from heart disease or rupture of a blood-vessel. His remains were forwarded to Aurora, Ill., where he leaves a wife and seven children.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES N ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established reach Offices in the different Divisions, as designated clow, where advertisements will be taken for the americe as charged as the Main Office, and will be received ntil 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. assurdays. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123

wenty second-st.

Next SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. A three-line advertisement inserted in this column vering week days for 50 cents; each additional line 1sents On Sunday 20 cents a line is charged. 7 words

NOR SALE—\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 mice from bicaco: \$15 down and 5 monthly: cheapest properly in market, and shown free; abstract free: railroad far-illocents. IRA BROWN, 142 LasSale-st, Room far-

FINANCIAL. A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1834. CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER.

Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables
office (licensed), 39 East Mailson 1981. Deas and Builson
Office (licensed), 39 East Mailson 1981.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF \$1,000 AND UPwards on good city improved property. Inquire
at UNION TRUST COMPANY.

DENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EACHANGE FOR
currency at the counting-room of the Trioune.

RESPONSIBLE PARTIES CAN BORKOW MONKY on farniture, pianos, and other personal property at fair rates. Address A B C. Tribune office. SILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES of \$10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of Tr.bune Company.

To LOAN-MONEY ON HAND, \$2,500. 3 UR 5
1 years, on good real estate. Apply 125 South Clarktt, Room 11.

TO LOAN-\$300 ONE YEAR, ON REAL ESTATE security. A. M. HITT, 59 Dearborn-st. WANTED—A LOAN OF \$2.00 FOR 3 OR 5 years on good property worth \$64,000; will pay 7 per cent and 2½ commission. A 42, Trionne office. BOARDING AND LODGING. South Side.

16 AND 18 ELDRIDGE-COURT-A SUITE OF cool summer rooms; also shade room; unfurnished rooms; coolest house in the city; table a specialty; man cook; hot and coid water; two daily papers.

433 WABASH-AV.—COOL AND AIRY FUR-670 MICHIGAN-AV. - BOARD AND ROOMS.

5 AND 7 NORTH CLARK-ST. BOARD FOR LA-dies or restlemen, \$3 to \$5 per week, with use of plane and bath. Brown's Hotels, 278 STATE-ST.—FURNISHED board, \$2 and \$2.50; day sound, \$3.50.00 loginus, 50c.

English House, 31 Washington-st.—Best single rooms and board in the city for \$5; transients, \$1 per day; restaurant tickets (21 meals), \$4. NEVADA HOTEL, 143 AND 150 WABASH-AV.— Reduced prices. Good rooms and board, \$1.50 per day; \$4.50 to \$7 per week. Day ouard, \$4 per week. BOARD WANTED.

DOARD-FOR GENTLEMAN. WIFE. AND TWO Dehildren (children 3 years old); South Side pre-ferred; south of "wenty-second-st., east of State st.; give price and location. Address A 32. Tribune office. BARGAINS-BEAUTIFUL TONE PARLOR OR D gan, only \$50: splendid square grand plano, only \$190: rich tone rosewood plano, \$150: warranted five years. R. T. MARTIN, 285 AND 287 STATE-ST.

PIANOS OF DIFFERENT MAKES FOR SALE ON easy terms, at warerooms of W. W. KIMBALL. Corner State and Adams-sts.

VERY ELEGANT UPRIGHT PIANOFORTE. HAVing all the latest and best improvements, for \$100.
R. T. MABTIN, 205 AND 207 STATE-ST. WE CARRY THE LARGEST STOCK AND GREAT-est variety of planes and organs in Chicago. No one can afford to buy without examining our stock. R. T. MARTIN, 295 and 207 State-8.

T. MARTIN, 265 and 267 State-st.

2D-HAND FIANOS AND ORGANS AT GREAT bargains, on time pay ments, at warerooms of W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sis.

\$200 -PAYABLE IN EASY MONTHLY OR weekly payments—will buy a spiendid rose-wood planoforte, with all best improvements; warranted five years, b. T. MARTIN, 265 AND 267 STATE-ST. BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LIBERAL BUSINESS PROPOSITION WILL BE made to any party baving \$1,500 to invest: the business will bear investigation and show large returns. Call at 244 South Clark's St.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—ON WEST SIDE: A bandsome store: no unsalable stock; established. Address \$41, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A DRUG STORE IN A GOOD LOCAtion; only one in the place; satisfactory reasons for selling. Address \$1. BROWN, East Lynne, Vermilion County, Ill.

ion County, III.

FOR SALE—IN ST. PAUL. MINN., GUY'S SAMple-Room and Restaurant, with or without the building; long lease of ground. This is the finest place west of Circago without say exception; location extra; long established and doing a tip-top business. Easy terms to the right man. Good reasons for selling. Address GUY M. SALSHURY, St. Paul, Minn. WANTED—A MAN WITH SMALL CAPITAL, IN clear factory, knowledge of business not necessary. 17 South Canal-st., third floo*.

LOST AND FOUNDS.

LOST AND FOUNDS.

DOG LOST—ON MONDAY MORNING, RAN away from the corner of Michikan-av. and Park row, a large-sized blue skye terrier dog, answering to the name of "Budd". Any one returning him to No. 10 Park row will be handsomely rewarded.

POUND—PICKED UP ON THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., dark mane, tall, and legs; owner can have her by caling after 6 o'cock at 8 wellington-place, Forty-akkhal, and paying charges.

Lost—ON MONDAY THE 15TH, BO'CLOCK BOAT Lot Milwankee, 3 oil painting a rolled on a silek. Any information will be liberally rewarded by applying to ROOT & HAMMARSKOLD, 202 Wabash-av.

STRAYED OR STOLEN ON THE 15TH INST A small bay mare about 8 years old: no marks. A suitable reward with be given if returned to lass indiana-av. F. F. VAN VALKENBURGH. ana-av. F. P. VAN VALKENBURGH.

\$15 REWARD WILL BE FAID, AND NO guestions asked, for the return of the things taken from 94th extending ton-ak, June 24th. Address A&, Tribune onlice.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE FINE LARGE HANDsome black family carriage horse, a good traveler,
varranted sound and kind; one nice light family twoseated carriage, almost new, for one or two horses;
harness, single and double, all at a bargain, together or
separate; owher leaving city. May be seen at Tennison's stable, Indiana-av., south of Twenty-sixth-st.
D. S. C., 73 Handolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GOOD SQUARK BOX-END
T spring Coan & Tenbrocke top bugzy, harness, and
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weighing 1, 40% weight, and is seven years of age; the is
sound, and a good worker; a trial of three days allowed
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way rear of 42 Wassah. a.

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WANTED—FOR CASH—BAY OR BROWN HORSE that has record 30; weight 1,000 to 1,050; must be sound in all respects. Address A 56, Tribune office.

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yacht. Inquire of L. D. POLLARD, 13 South WANTED-GOOD TIN ROOPERS WITH TOO Grove-size WANTED-GOOD WAGONMAKER AT 381 BLUE

Employment Aroncles.
WANTED-500 RAILEOAD LABORER
\$1.40, and \$1.40, WANTED-200 RAILROAD LABORERS, 100 TIR and woodchoppers for Wisconsin and Missouri free fare: 20 farm hands for Illinois. R. F. CHRIB-TIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st. WANTED-900 TIE CHOPPERS AND LABO for Missouri, also for Iowa, Wisconsin, and nois; 10 farm hands; free fare, MORRIS & Ci South Canal-st.

South Canal-st.

Miscellameous.

WANTED-YOUNG MAN AS OFFICE ASSISTant; must be a good, rapid writer; wages \$6 per
week. Address A so, Tribune office.

WANTED-AGENTS FOR CITIES, MIDDLE,
most tweether, and Southern States to Introduce the
most travel-general and easiest selling turgiarniarm evert in veheral; big thing for commercial travelers. 28 LaSalie-st., Room 29.

WANTED-PEMALE HELP. WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENEAL HOUSEWORE at 5322 Wentworth-av., Englewood.
WANTED-A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN GIR-to do general housework, Apply at 131 Loomis
WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work; must be good cook; amail family; good wages. Call at 190 State-st. WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO WASH-ing. and troning, and up-stairs work; good refer-ences required. Apply at 341 West Adams-st. WANTED-TWO GIRLS AT THOMPSON HOT 163 Clark st.; one to do kitchen work and for the chamber. Office E. for the chamber. Office E.

WANTED-A GOOD, HONEST GIRL TO DO general housework; Irish or Catnolic need not apply. 285 Wainut-st.

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WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work, at 302 East Indiana-st. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL McCormick's Block, corner Dearborn and Randolphsia, actier 8 o'clock.

WANTED-A GOOD GIRL AT 219 HERMITAGE-

WANTED—GIRL, GERMAN OB NORWEGIAN preferred; none but a good washer and ironer need apply; refereaces required, luquire at Mr. CHATFLELD'S house, Wolfrangest, Lake View.

WANTED—A GOOD SMART TIDY GIRL FOR general housework. 43 Twenty-drift-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron. References. Apply at 503 Fulton-8t. WANTED-AT 78 DEARBORN AV., GOOD COL-ored girl for small private family. WANTED-FOR A SMALL FAMILY, AN INTEL-ligent woman to do general housework and sew second girl kept. Call at 1184 Prairie-av.

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Misceliameous.

WANTED—A GOOD LADY'S MAID, GERMAN OR French; must know how to serve about the house and to sew. Call at No. 614 Michigan. av.

WANTED—10 ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADIES TO go on the stage, to leave the city: I will furnish all war-rose, Address all letters LOLA. Sherman House, Chicago, Ill. WANTED-10 GIRLS 15 YEARS OF AGE ON light work. Gardeld Maaufacturing Co., No. 56 West Washington-sa. West Washington-st.

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SITUATION WANTED-BY A SOURT YOUNG
man; understands the care of horses and can act as
coachman if recuired; reference if wanted. Call at is
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SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL to do second work in a private family; nearly four years' reference from last place. Please call at 1939 south Dearborn-at.

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STUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO SISTERS, ONE
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STUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE
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CITUATION—WANTED—BY A CANADIAN WOM-an as first-class cook and laundress, or for general housework in nice family. 142 Twentieth-st.

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North Side.

TO RENT-AT \$15, BUT REALLY WORTH \$25—
painter at work. Apply 125 South Clark-st.; house open;
painter at work. Apply 125 South Clark-st.; Room 11. TO RENT-ROOMS.

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Elevans parior and bedroom sets, \$30 and upwards; inadecome say chairs, faucy chairs, iounges, pook-cases, sideboards, and other odd pieces at about half segular prices.

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PEPRIFERIAL ONE SALE. CHEAP—WE have ten of the Alegretic Henerys; will sell them at one-half former prices. They are good size, hard wood, save sice, and every one warranted. Call at 155 state-st. State-st.

THE MITCHELL OIL STOVE, WITH 4-HOLE TOP, for cooking, does the work for your family at an expense one cent per hour for fuel; no need to heat un the kitchen. Manufactured by MACLEAN & RET-TERRIE, 38 State-se., Chicago.

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ONE OF THE HEST ACT OF THE HEST ACT

WANTED-FOR CASH-GOOD TELESCOPE: OH jeet glass not less than two laches diameter must be very low; state and price. Address A

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AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
lolph street, between Clark and
ement of Miss Clara Morris and the Uni

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1878.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 99%.

The St. Louis Republican of yesterda morning gives a complete list of the fatal cases of sunstroke in that city during the previous week. The ghastly total is one hundred and forty-five, not including yester-day's fatalities, which add fourteen to the

The unveiling of the Douglas monume took place yesterday at the inclosure in which repose the bones of one of the two greatest men given to the world by Illinois. The ceremonies were very brief and simple -only a few remarks by Judge Caron previous to the unveiling of the statue, which is pronounced a most admirable likeness; and the attendance was not large, owing to the intensity of the heat.

An excellent remedy for tramps was d vised and applied with success by the authorities at Alexandria, Va. The farmers of the vicinity had been greatly annoyed by ers, seventeen of whom were surroun and captured at their rendezvous by a party of special police from Alexandria, taken before a Magistrate, sent to jail for seven days in close confinement, and are to be fed on bread and water. It was short, quick work, and cannot fail to render that locality unpopular with tramps.

Lord SALISBURY'S congratulatory circular from Berlin to his Ministerial colleagues in London, calling attention to the great dipmatic achievements of England in the Congress, is quoted more at length in the of SALISBURY's bloviation is the immense power exerted by the British Plenipotentations placed upon Russia's political aggresfrom the threatened dissolution and annihilation, and with it the preservation of the prospect, which at one time had nearly vanprospect, which at one time had nearly van-ished, that British holders of Turkish bonds will some day get their money back.

Last evening the long-looked-for much-prayed-for change in temperature occurred in Chicago, the wind leaving the arid southwest, whence it had brought suffering and death to an extent hitherto unknown in this city, though far less in proportion than that experienced in surrounding localities, and, veering to the west, brought immediate re-The change was moderate, but it was a change, and left room hope for a cessation of the torrid infliction. Our dispatches report great extremes of heat as continuing in nearly all the localities which have suffered for several days past, with accompanying prostration and death by sunstroke. In St. Louis the number of fatal cases registered had dwindled down to fourteen, but the grand total for the seven days has reached in that unfor tunate city the fearful figure of 159.

The course of fraud-hunting in New Orleans fails to run smooth. The Sub-Committee yesterday ran afoul of several wit-nesses who had not been properly coached. e Dula in particular, a colored man, had been offered by E. L. Weber a liberal slice of the TILDEN fraud-hunting fund, \$500 in cash, if he would follow Weben's example, recent the affidavit before the Returning Board, and intimidation in the parishes Dula had received a portion of the bribe from Weber, as was shown by another witness who saw the money change hands, and was to get the balance after he had done testifying. An Assistant-Deputy-Sergeant-at-Arms of the Sub-Committee furnished Weber the money to bribe Dula, it being understood that a fund had been raised by some "New York gentlemen" three or four weeks ago.

A report reaches us from Yankton that LIVINGSTON, Indian Agent at Crow Creek, Dakota, has employed local counsel and is about to institute a suit for libel against The CHICAGO TRIBUNE. This is the first intimation THE TRIBUNE has received of such an intention on Lavingsron's part, and it would prefer to be first served with the papers in the case before believing the extraordinary rumor. The idea of being called upon to defend a libel suit instituted by an Indian Agent simply because he is reported to be dishonest, and who, if the accounts may be believed which have filled the ens of the principal newspapers of the inent danger of vindicatthe Penitentiary, -the idea is too remarkmerely. LIVINGSTON'S case is now in the hands of the United States District-Attorney of Dakota, and, as appears from some re-marks dropped by Secretary Schunz in an interview yesterday, he is likely to have a sufficiency of law business on his hands for some time to come, without indulging voluntarily in the comparative luxury of libel suits. Mr. Schuaz states that Liv-

ng the Dakots Agencies, and confirma-of the statement is not lacking in the lispatch which we print this morning from a correspondent concerning further iniquitie among the pious scoundrels whose only us for an Indian is to rob him, and whose de votion to the Government is regulated by the amount of stealing they are able to ac complish without detection or interruption

The Chicago Times is making a despera

effort to keep alive the folly of an Mexico to the United States. "Mexico must be American or British," it says. This is ridiculous. There is no imperative reason why it should be American, and nothing in more improbable than its becoming British Probably no British statesman has ever en ertained for one moment the notion of ex tending the dominion of Great Britain over Mexico. Such a proposition would be obnoxious to the whole English people. They are the ncient and traditional foes of the Spanish and entertain the most profound contemp for the Spanish character. No loyal English man will admit that it would be possible to Anglicize eight or nine millions of people of Spanish origin, who still retain all the Span-ish greed, treachery, ignorance, and super-stition. The success of any English domin-ion in Mexico would depend upon the ultimate extinction of Spaniards, Indians, and Greasers, and this is a crusade which, however commendable it might be in the ab stract, will scarcely be undertaken by the England of to-day. Besides, the unwritter law of the United States forbids the occupa tion of Mexico by any European Power with out the consent of our Government. Such consent would not be given, and England would not seek a quarrel with the United States to acquire something she does not want. The fact is that the British Government would not incur the cost of transport ing a single regiment nor risk the loss of a single life to obtain the privilege of ruling over a mongrel people who would never as imilate with the Anglo-Saxon idea of gov ernment, and would only prove a source of constant expense and turmoil. The notion that Great Britain will ever attempt to extend her colonial government over Mexico i too ridiculous to warrant serious treatment

We endeavored the other day to make plain to the stupid comprehension of the shallow pate of the Times man who has such a lively sympathy with the Mexican Greasers why the United States cannot annex Mexico without planting the Mexican seeds of discord in our own system of government; and we said then that, if the United States had the British forms of government,-meaning the Home Government and flexible colonial systems, -there might be some temptation or some excuse for attempting the rescue of that country from the condition of semi-barbarism that prevails there. But the Times can see no lifference between the British Government and the United States Government in this regard. We cannot undertake to furnish the fool of the Times with both brains and his tory. "There is nothing in the English Constitution," says the Times historian, "which excludes colonial representation in the British Parliament." This remark simply shows that the Times writer is entirely ignorant of what the English Constitution is. It is the unwritten law-the traditions and usageof the British Government. The exclu sion of colonial representation in the British Parliament is as perpetual and absolute as if there were a thousand stattiaries in two directions, both cal- utes expressly forbidding it. The coloculated to flatter British pride and nial system of Great Britain is a part of its British custom-a development of the unwritten law. The British Government might, other conditions being favorable, nnex Mexico as a colony without the slightest risk of ever permitting Mexican in-fluences to invade the British Home Government or Mexican Greasers to obtain seats in the British Parliament, or in the remotest degree to influence the Government of any other British possessions. But any scheme of annexing Mexico to the United States no only includes all the objections which will prevent England from undertaking it, but in idition thereto the fatal objection of allowing the Mexican States to become, sooner or later, integral parts of the American Union

with numerous seats in Congress. There is a stupid attempt to make light o this fundamental objection to Mexican an nexation. "The same thing exactly," re terates the fool of the Times, "was said by the prophetic wiseacres that deprecated the equisition of Louisiana, Florida, and Texas But it was not the same thing, for two rea sons, viz. : (1) In the acquisition of Louisi ma, Florida, California, and Texas the num ber of Spanish inhabitants was very insignificant, and, in annexing Mexican territory care was taken to draw the line where th populous Greaser communities would be left on the other side; and (2) in annexing the erritory instanced the American and Texan Governments acquired the title to vast do mains of public lands wherewith to induce Anglo-Saxon immigration by giving away homesteads and permitting pre-emptions a the lowest rates. But in annexing Mexico the American Government would have to accept along with it between eight and millions of mongrel, ignorant, super stitions, priest-ridden, and vicious people who own and occupy the lands under Spi ish and Mexican grants and purchase, so that Anglo-Saxon immigration would be discouraged-indeed, prevented-by these two nditions. We have had some experience with Greaser citizenship in the case of New Mexico. There were about 40,000 Greasers in that Territory when it was annexed, some hirty years ago, and the population has now increased to something like 125,000. Buthe character of the people has not changed the 125,000 people are as much Greasers now as the 40,000 were then. There are no 1,000 of what we would call white people ir the whole Territory, and not 1 per cent of the Greaser population can read or write even the Spanish language, and know notheven the Spanish language, and know nothing of ours. Mexico would yield us million

of this kind of creatures, -nice material for American citizenship! It is further contended that Mexico coul e governed as a Territory, or a number o Territories, as New Maries, Arthura, and With very mu cises over its colonies. No intelligent man be lieves a word of this nonsense. Mexico now pretends to be a Confederacy of States, and the ishabitants would not willingly yield up the condition of mere subjects in another. Here we should have the twenty-five Mexican organized States, entering our Senate with fifty members, and between seventy and eighty Representatives. Does any one that the Democratic party would insist

of education, act with that party? It is known that the Democrats intend to insist upon the admission of the New-Mexican Greasers, which has scarcely a quota for resentation, because they can count upon easer affiliation in politics, and will thereby gain two Greaser Democratic Senator and one Greaser Democratic Representative Would they not for the same purpose insist upon the admission of the Mexican States nto the Union, and would they not prate about God-given rights and the injustice of resisting Mexican claims to full and equal citizenship? Indeed, isn't it precisely with this result in view, and for this very purpose, that the Chicago Times is urgin Mexican annexation? If so, it certain furnishes another good reason for resisting the movement, for we already have enough Democrats of the Greaser calibre in the

National Legislature. WHAT RUSSIA HAS GAINED. Lord BEACONSPIELD has made a triumphal march from Dover to London. Crowds of thousands greeted him with cheers at every stopping-place. Mayors of towns read ad-dresses to him. London was spangled with flags. The Charing Cross station was im-bedded in flowers and covered with decorations, and he rode through bouquets and was pelted with roses to his destination at the Foreign Office. Both BEACONSFIELD and SALISBURY made short addresses, in which neither of them failed to put in some "big licks" for their party, and they were banqueted as the closing feature of this remarkable reception,—remarkable because it is difficult to see the occasion of it. England came out of the Congress very comfortably. but did not secure any such advantages upon her side of the Eastern Question as to call fo such an imposing demonstration. Upon this side of the ocean such a demonstration might be understood if England had overmatched Russia and wrested some very striking concessions from her; but, as Russia comes out of the contest without losing anything, and with the objects for which she went to war accomplished to the fullest possible extent, why should the English people have re-

ceived Beaconsfield with an ovation they

might have extended to a conqueror?

In view of this popular demonstration, i will be interesting to inquire what Russia has lost, or wherein she has failed to come up to her expectations. When Great Britain inerpolated Russia as to the cause of the war, the Czar replied in his declaration that Russia appealed to the sword to rescue the suffering Christians from Turkish tyranny. That has been completely accomplished, and the Turk is forevermore barred from the capacity, even if he have the desire, to persecute or even interfere with Christians. Rus sia has torn the Treaty of Paris to shreds. What there is left of it not covered by the Berlin Treaty amounts to nothing. She has recovered the Bessarabian territory that was taken from her in 1856, and thereby extended her frontier back again to the Danube. She has made that river free, with the stipulation that no vessels of war shall navigate it between the Iron Gates and the Galatz. She has destroyed every fortress on its banks, and razed every fortress in Bulgaria, and carried her point that no more fortresses shall be constructed there. Her approach to the Balkans in future, therefore, will be unimpeded. She will cross Bulgaria with the same ease that she crossed Roumania a year ago. The English interposed and se- from his means to employ labor, and the cured for the Turks the privilege of fortify- income-tax, therefore, practically is taken ing the Balkan passes, but Russia has de- from the wages fund. Jim Doolittle knows stroyed Varna, at the eastern and strongest | this to be the effect, but he thinks the comend of the range, and she has taken Sophia | mon laborers are too ignorant to see it. Balkans and have a free road into Roumelia from the west. She advised Austria in the earlier stages of the war to occupy labor will \$15,000,000 employ in a year Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Austria has That would be equal to the wages of 10,000. done so. She demanded that Servia and 000 of men one day at \$1.50 each; or equa Montenegro should have an extension of their to an annual tax of \$7.50 each taken from frontiers and their independence for aiding the wages of 2,000,000 of men. The tax her, and the demand was recognized in each case. If she has consented to a very maerial restriction of the limits of Bulgaria, as | each, or in the number of persons discl defined in the Treaty of San Stefano, it is would consent, for the reason, as now ap- wages in this country every year, but, whatpears, that the Turks have a northern boundary they cannot protect. In Asiatic ital to pay for labor, and is known as the Turkey she demanded Batoum, with its splendid harbor and strong fortress which she could not take, also Kars and Ardahan, and she has secured them. When the other Powers, particularly England, demanded that the Batonm fortress should be razed. Russia opposed it, and the fortress will be left untouched. She demanded an indemnity of \$800,000,000, and that indemnity was not considered by the Congress. She told the Plenipotentiaries that she would not claim territory in lieu of the indemnity. nor prejudice the claims of the other creditors, but beyond this made no concessions so that the indemnity remains, with the Turks committed to pay it. The time of payment s postponed until such time as Russia shall see fit to collect it. She holds a mortgage of \$800,000,000 upon Turkey, and it will have to be paid to the uttermost farthing. She made the concession that the Turks should fortify the Balkan passes, but, as a counterpoise to this, she has left all Rounelia open to the possibilities of her interereafter by stipulating that it shall policed by native militia, the majority of hom are Slavs, of the Greek faith, and consequently Russian allies. If Roumelia hith. erto has been unfit for self-government, when policed by regular troops, how much better fitted is she for it now, when policed by a native militia? As one English paper remarks: "Unless we are to suppose that undeveloped races can be trained to the capacity for civil government by being passed throng a twelve months' course of civil war, what promise of tranquillity for Europe is therein e Roumelian settlement now sanctioned by the Congress?" And it might have added. Has not Russia left open another avenue for her interference in behalf of oppressed races by doing nothing for Greece, who is always ntented, now more than ever so? Th Pall Mall Gazette, which has been a very nearty backer of BEACONSFIELD, evidently loes not share the enthusiasm of his advo-

cates. It sees further ahead than the crazy populace, and utters this note of warning: That it leaves Russia with all, and more than all, the opportunities for disturbing intrigue which side before possessed; that it substitutes independent Bulgaria for Servia, thereby avancing the Russian outpost to the immost line of Turkey's natural defenses—tieff; 'surped' by the assistant of soppula, that it must be only the family of the Philipser's of the Paniavist agencies in the Philipser's of populs district equally open to their operations as before, while the control of military force has been removed. All this is surely plan; but the settlement does more and worse than this. It literally haves Roumelia at the mercy not only of foreign atrigue, but of domestic discords; and not only eprives it of all security against distorting them.

GORTSCHAROFF goes home very quietly. The Russians do not appear to have gone crazy or to have pelted him with flowers.

of Death, they see something in the distance the crazy crowds at Charing Cross do not

LITTLE DOOLITTLE ON THE WAR-PATH.

The Democrats of the First Congressional District yesterday nominated James B. Doc-LITTLE, Esq., as the candidate of that party for Congress. Mr. DooLittle is entitled the credit of having openly sought the nomi-nation, and he bases his hopes of being elected on the ground that he is "sure" of getting the votes of all the Democrats, and also "sure" of getting the votes of the Nationalists, Socialists, and Communists. Mr. DOOLITTLE feels so confident that the Democrats will vote for him that he has ignored that party in all things except in accepting its nomination, and devoted himself studiously to the advocacy of Communism, as preached under the various names assumed by the factions of that party. As little DOOLITTLE will be before the public until the day after election, and the weather is distressing enough without asking people to think or read of Doolittle as a possible Congress-man, we will make our note of his platform a brief one. He has two points: (1) To punish employers by reimposing the war-tax on incomes; (2) to abolish bankcurrency and issue greenbacks in its place The tax on incomes is proposed in orde to gratify the large number of voters who live in the Fifth and Sixth Wards and in the Town of Lake, and who belong to what is known as the Workingmen's party, and also to the Communists and rabble. It is not expected, of course, that all other taxes shall be abolished and the whole revenues of the Government be collected from incomes. It is proposed to abolish some one tax, and substitute the ncome tax. Cartes Harrison and his Southern associates proposed to reduce the tax on whisky and tobacco and collect the tax or Northern incomes. Who are the people who are to be reached by a tax on incomes? number of persons in this country who live exclusively upon incomes derived from in-terest on bonds or dividends from stocks is very small, except in cases of widows or orphans, whose incomes from such investments are personally very slight, and hardly more than sufficient to support them. This class, moreover, is not composed of the capitalists against whom the demagogue seek to array every man who works for wages or stated compensation. The men with incomes against whom the law is demanded are those who, with large means invested in buildings, ships, ma chinery, workshops, and tools, employ labor, and who are represented as grinding the working classes to the dust; it is to make these employers disgorge some of the large sums they annually " rob from labor." that JIM DOOLITTLE and his followers insist that a tax shall be levied on incomes. Without going at this time into any elaborate discus sion of the subject, it is sufficient to say that a tax on incomes is in fact a tax or the labor fund, and that, when an employer is required to pay a tax, say, of 5 or 10 per cent on the amount of wages he pays out annually, the wages fund will be reduced t the extent of the tax. The firm will naturally include the tax as part of their current ex penses, to be offset by a reduction of wages, either in the whole sum paid out for labor or by the discharge of a sufficient number of men. Every \$100 or \$1,000 taken from the income of an employer is so much taken

under an income tax, at this time, we will estimate at \$15,000,000. How much would be taken in the form of so much re duction in the weekly or monthly pay of to reduce the expenditure. We do not because it was certain from the first that she know the exact aggregate sum paid for ever that sum may be, it is furnished by cap "wages fund." To levy a tax on that fund -and that is the inevitable and direct result of a tax on incomes, the wages fund being wholly derived from incomes,-then Jim DOOLITTLE's scheme is to tax the fund set apart to pay the wages of labor, to reduce that fund to the extent of the tax, and to subject those who live by wages to suffer the loss of the \$15,000,000 a year under an idea that it is punishing capital! This is one of the schemes which little demagogue DooLITTLE proposes in order to commend himself to the workmen in his

district. The other scheme, to prohibit bank-note and issue more greenbacks, is so threadbare, even among demagogues, that we are su prised that DOOLITLE mentions it. Even Tom Ewing, the greatest as well as the ablest demagogue, not excepting BEN Bor-LEB, admits that legal-tender notes in excess of four hundred millions of dollars cannot be legally issued, and that any additional issue of greenbacks cannot legally be made legal-tenders. If JIM DOOLITTLE will look up some of the family publications on this subject, he will learn that "war money cannot be inflated and forced upon the try in a time of peace, and we think it is possible he may find a record of his own, demanding, several years ago, the immediate restoration of specie-payments by the Government.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, July 15.—In a recent editorial on [JEFF DAYIS' speech] the restoration of slavery, The Tribune neserts that there has never been a diestion of States' Rights or of State Sovereigatty which could not be determined by any Circuit Court, cexcept in the matter of slavery. Did "any Circuit Court," or any Sapreme Court, quell the howl that dame from Louisians a few years ago when Government troops were east there to settle a question which that State had the entire right and capability of settling?

(Two State Governments claimed the right to

the entire right and capability of settling?
[Two State Governments claimed the right to
govern Louisiana; the General Government was
obliged to act to restore peace. The friends of
the Lost Cause had not accepted the reconstruction situation and were not reconciled to the doctrine of National Sovereignty which had con ferred civil and political rights on the freedmen

—ED.]

Can "any Circuit Court" determine the right or no of the President to and troops into a State during a riot, when the Governor of that State has not enselved for, and does not need, the assistance? True, a Circuit Court would deads that the President had no such right, but would that "settle" the question? I think not.

[When a case of this kind occurs it will be time enough to ease of this kind occurs it will be time enough to ease. time enough to answer. Before the conquered Rebel States were readmitted to their former relations in the Union, what was done by the General Government to preserve order in them has no application to questions of jurisdiction

Again, if there is a Republican journal in the

[This is slightly muddy. It is difficult to comprehend how the "North could have emand pated the blacks with her pen in an hour," no natter how willing she might have been. The statement is simply nonsense. It will puzzle the writer to name even one Republican journal that "has done its level best to stuff the negro with the false belief that the War ever was brought on for the sole purpose of liberating him." We never knew of a Republican paper that claimed that the Republican party brought on the War! The slaveholders, under the leadership of JEFF DAVIS, brought on the War, ership of JEPP DAVIS, brought on the war, not with the design of emancipating the negro, but for the purpose of dismembering the Union, cutting loose from the North, and riveting the chains of bondage on the blacks forever. They claimed the right to dissolve the Union under the doctrine of State Sovereignty, and they cought disputes to recorded. and they sought disunion to protect, perpetuat and spread slavery. The negroes don't need to be taught that the Republican party emand pated them, and conferred on them all the civil and political rights they possess, because the know it, and no contemptible slurs or sneers can remove the fact from their minds.—ED.]

remove the fact from their minds.—ED.]
Further, if the hair-orsined fanatic to whom nearly a column and a half is devoted was if the Presidential chair, and if there was a Democratic majority in both Houses of Congress, does The Tribune suppose that even then it would be possible to "ostracise the negroes, and reduce them once more by force to substantial bondage." Perhaps it does,—I don't. The colored man is ignorant, and has but little confidence in his own ability to keep the right political path; then why does The Tribune, claiming to be his friend, try to weaken that confidence by hinting at the possibility of a thing which it knows can never occur?

No. 188 East Madison street.

This "hair-brained fanatic" is no less a This "hair-brained fanatic" is no less a personage than the man called in the South 'President JEFFERSON DAVIS," and whose

picture is hung up in the pariors, and counting-rooms, and offices of the mourners of the black race in the South depends upon the strength of the Republican party in the North. Let that organization fall to pieces, and its nembers scatter and give the Democratic party full control of the Government under the lead ership of a "Solid South," and our correspond nt will witness the negroes' political and civi rights and privileges melting away like snow be ore a spring rain. With only one branch of Conress now in the hands of the Democrats, the exslaveholders feel safe in making encroachments n the political rights of the blacks. In Alabama, Mississippi, and some other Southern States, by various contrivances, restrictions, a hindrances, the blacks find themselves already one-third disfranchised. Where this work of ncroachment will stop, depends upon circum stances. The colored men who allow themselved be fooled into rejecting the protection of the Republican party and accepting that of the State-Sovereignty Democracy, are playing the art of the silly sheep in the fable, who turned off the faithful watch-dogs and chose the wolves for their protectors.

Immediately after the nomination of little DOOLITTLE he began playing the part of decepive demagogue. He insisted that all bankimmediately retired and their place be filled up with new emissions of greenbacks. He in ends to play on that banjo-string to gain votes If he does, it will be the duty of the sound-money emocrats to employ little DooLITTLE's father ex-Senator DooLITTLE, to follow the son round n his stumping-tour among the saloons refute that nonsense. The father, who is good constitutional lawyer, has delivered several strong addresses showing that the money"—greenbacks—cannot be issued in time peace beyond the original limit of 400 millions: that to issue in time of peace more than the 400 millions of forced notes, making them a leval-tender between citizens, cannot be done under the decision of the Supreme Court, as the excess would be unconstitutional.

Doolittle has been told by his such is the law and tution of the case, and he don't know enough law to be able to contradict the law as aid down by his progenitor. But I. d. thinks it will be popular with the illiterate rabble to talk in favor of vast emissions of forced notes. limit, but will blow like a brass instrument for enough "flat " scrip to " supply the wants of trade." Consequently, the honest-money Dem-perats must engage his father to go round after is cub and refute and expose his m

" A cohlin damned " is just now haunting the Southern politician's mind and driving him almost distracted. It comes to him in the shape of "the man on horseback," and is more f a terror to the average Bourbon than Flying Dutchman" was to the ignorant and uperstitious sailors who believed in the existence of that phantom ship. The Baltimore Gazette argues the case with due solemnity in Suppose, by a purblind folly, "the minoresback" should be elected in 1880, and measures to hold over, with or without the for a re-election, and meanwhile the majority turned against him, how big an army would be quired to hold down the forty millions of A.

tions of the law and the Constitution.

uired to hold down the forty millions of An an people? Every soldier costs about \$1,000 ear; each regiment about \$1,000,000 per y an army of one million of men would be new the man on horseback "on his hothat is to say, \$1,000,000,000 per annum is apital must pay to keep up the army and trong Government. Free press and free spould be overthrown of sourse, for these care contribute at the government. onid be overflown of course, for these car occupation, despotism, ring-tyranny, harioto-r, military dandylsm, and aristocratic snoot cy, military diagrams, that aristocratic show would at last disgust, this people until the s Government would be shattered like thin a Then Capital would be crushed in the ruins, no; common sense and history teach better sons. The only strong and safe Government Republic. If Capital wants "the man on h back," it is not only unpatriotic, but silly.

The Vicksburg Hera'd, that is never on fence concerning any public question, goes over JEFFERSON DAVIS rough-shod for his fooling speech on Secession, recently delivered. Speaking of the exploded doctrine of Secession, in

says:
We despise and splt upon it, as one of the We despise and spit upon it, as one of the most devilish dogmas ever devised oy ambitious political leaders. We do not believe men should make Governments as they do limited partnerships to be dissolved at the caprice of a very small portion of their number, if that portion happens to us called a State. When Governments are formed, there is no such thing as peaceadly spitting them up into the parts of which they were made. There never was, and never will be, any such thing as peaceable secession. But here comes Mr. Davis, in 1878, proclaiming his faith in this wretched evil; the South should disown the doctrine, and ask of him to be "let alone."

In another part of this morning's issue, there is an elaborate article from the there is an elaborate article from the paper, to which the attention of the reader i

The tramp nulsance prevails in Wisconsin to such an extent that Gov. SMITH has been in onsultation with the railroad authorities to ee how the scourge can be avoided or miti vated. Railroad trains are often taken possession of and the engineers made to run them as the tramps direct, without any reference to way stations, time-tables, or any other sort of tion except the sweet will of Mr. This pest of society has appeared in some lo-calities by the dozen, and are often seen in such force as to defy the legal authorities. Fifteen of them were recently scooped up in the sub-

work is proverbial, and the tramp question is getting to be a very serious and perplexing s as far off as ever. The Utica Republican (CONKLING) declares that the Republicans of New York intend to continue Mr. Conkline in office. By which it probably means to say that Mr. Conkline de-

lodged in jail. Their aversion to all kinds o

For the information of many person Northern Illinois who are interested in educational matters, THE TRIBUNE has obtained full sketch of the services and character of Prof. James P. Slade, the Republican candi-date for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

signs to be continued in office by the Republicans, or by any other party that can beat HAYES.

Mr. Stade was born in Albany County, N. Y., in 1837, and came to Belleville, Ill., when 20 years of age, remaining there ever since. As early as 1837 he became connected with the Belleville schools, passing through all the grades up to Principal, from which he was provided. moted to County Superintendent. Latterly, out of a charitable desire to serve th people who have so honored him, has been filling both the positions of Prince

of the schools and County Superintendent.
Three times he has been elected County Superintendent, and although a pronounced Republican at the last election (1877), he carried the strong Democratic County of St. Clair by 3,300 majority. Prof. St. ADB is a thorough educator, who is personally popular with the masses, and is held in high esteem by his colaborers in the

At the conclusion of the Crimean War in 1855. in which England and France whipped Russia, the latter Powers guaranteed payment of interest on a Turkish loan of \$20,000,000, and of the principal payment in 1900. For several years past the Turks have allowed their former allies to pay the interest, amounting to \$1,000,000 annually. The Turks have now assigned Cyprus. to England, for an annual royalty or rental said to be \$700,000. The English, of course apply this rental on the interest of the guaran-teed bonds of 1855, and in this way are compelled to make good seven-tentas of the interest on the loan. Trust John Bull to look after his pecuniary interest in a horse-trade

The Baltimore American is of the opinion that the attitude of England on the Be ence, the duplicity and double dealing of Braconspield and Salisbury, "which are applaud d in England, ought to make every fair-minded Englishman burn with shame. While they were demanding the Berlin Congress upon the ground of public law in Europe, while denying to Russia the right to conclude a separate treaty.
BEACONSFIELD and SALISBURY concluded a se cret treaty with Russia that stripped Turkey her European provinces, and, while con kept secret from Russia, taking po

In his Fourth of July Communistic speech, BEN BUTLER spoke contemptuously of a certain class of young men because they have in-herited great wealth, and said they ought to be squelched." As BENJAMIN is a public and a lawgiver among his people, will he be kind enough to tell us by what principle of justice he would squelch a man, young or old, simply for the reason that he possessed a large mount of this world's goods? If that ru should be rigidly applied, it might possibly reach the case of Mr. BUTLER himself, who is reported to be very wealthy.

Senator CONKLING is reported to be dow with a severe attack of HAY (ES) fever. Diag nosis of the case looks bad,-patient exceed ingly irritable, restive, and nervous, with a rush of blood to the head, disturbing the curls upor his forehead, and some very symptoms. Magnetle condition of the New York atmosphere also considered unfavorable for the patient. Bulletins will be issued every hour by the New York Sun. A good many anxious friends standing about the bulleting

Let no Chicago Bourbon mistake lii DOOLITTLE for Big DOOLITTLE, for in truth the Mr. HERBERT SPENCER'S law of heredity Mr. DARWIN's "descent of man" to the contrary notwithstanding. Big DOOLITTLE wa twelve years a Senator in Congress from Wis consin, and it will be twelve years more before little DOOLITTLE will be a Representative in Congress from Illinois.

We want it distinctly understood that there is no such newspaper as the Oshkosh Christian Advocate, and that when jokes are perpetrated in its name they are all a pack of wh call-'ems. Look at the following, which is credited to that paper: " 'Can I ask a few ques tions concerning the celebrated Damas letter. Certainly; we don't care a Damascus

The Boston Advertiser is interesting itself this hot weather in trying to find out the difcrence between GEORGE ELIOT and SYLVANUS Conn. If the "kultchured" Advertiser will give up the conundrum, like an houest newspaper, and confess that there is one thing that it don't know, THE TRIBUNE will undertake to solve the heretofore inexplicable problem for it in five minutes by "the Shrewsbury clock."

In little DooLPTLE's little speech accepting the nomination for Congress he said that "There never was a time in the history of the country when men of honesty and at lity were more True, O King! And now we know that it was because of little Jin's "honesty and ability" that he was nominated. He admits it himself.

Really now, without any equivocation or mer al reservation whatever, is Mr. JIM DOOLFTTLE the best selection that could have been made by the Democrats of that district for a representa tive to go to Washington and stand as the ponent of the intelligence, ability, wealth, social position, etc., etc., of that portion of the great city of Chicago? We pause for a renly.

Because Mr. WATTERSON got the best of it is his little war of words with the late Mr. HEWITT. it is no sign that Mr. DANA, of the New Yor Sun, is to be trifled with by anybody. The flery Kentuckian will not get off by proclaimi in advance that he does not want to fight the New-Yorker, but must face the music when

Mr. HALSTRAD is so much engrossed with the hird-term idea that he wants is for breakfast, ner, and supper. He even growls because Gen. GARFIELD wisely omitted all mention of "the man on horseback"—which, being inter-preted, means GRANT—in his recent address

No wonder the BUTLER-POTTER Committee vent to the seaside for a little respite from its arduous labors. If sea-bathing could purge that Committee of the contempt already felt for it by the decent portion of the An people, the practice would commend itself to all the dirty rascals in the universe.

To read the Interjec-we mean the I.-O.-U. -one would almost think that the President's lightning had struck some of the Ring in hicago, instead of New York, by the way it takes on. But then the weather is very hot, and everybody is irritable. "Why does the pressman on the Times work

ous man in a street-car yesterday. "Because he wants to make the presswork correspond with the general character of the paper,? promptly answered a lady. Now that DOOLITTLE has told the people his district what kind of men are needed in pub-lic life, "of whom I am which," it is barely possible that the voters may give Mr. DooLittle a hint at the ballot-box as to the kind of a rep-

resentative they want. Do not eat much, do not drink much, do not work much, if you can avoid it. Keep clean by the frequent use of cold water, that is abundant and cheap. Avoid stimulating food and drinks.

As the Inter-O. claims to have "almost made little DOLLITTLE." will it now see to it tha work of its hands is duly honored?

n from WHITTIER-" What might have DOOLITTLE will have to do much before he

Mollie McCarthy has been taught a quota

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Livingston and His Gans Doing the Heavy Indigation.

Additional Points in the Sworn Testimony Against Him.

Ease with which He Communicated His Art of Stealing to Understrappers.

Secretary Schurz Making It Sultry for the Indian Ring.

Legal Proceedings Commenced Against Several of the Thieves.

A Fight Between Friendly and flostile Indians in Oregon.

CROW CREEK

LIVINGSTON'S CROWD STILL BLUFFING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

SIOUX CITT, ia., July 17.—The Livings crowd in Yankton are boiling over with rage at the developments published in your issue of Monday. The St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* reached Yankton last night, and the report spread like wild fire. It was on everybody's tongue, and Livingston braced up with the declaration of a libel suit against the Pioneer-Press. To-day the town-talk of Yankton is all on the dis closures and the brutal correspondent who made them public. Inquiry was made here as to what other papers had a reporter, and the answer went back, "Every paper in the United States." A telegram from Yaukton notified the correspondent that he would be knocked higher than Beecher's "Life of Christ" if he ever returned to Yankton. While Livingston is reap-ing the whirlwind, it may be as well to give another chapter of the Hammond raid:

H. E. GREGORY, the Agent at Lower Brule, was a brother-in-law of Livingston, and his tool. Livingston's trader, E. E. Hudson, was Notary Public. Gregory writes to Hudson:

Gregory writes to Hudson:

I send you a report of emuloyes in duplicate duly signed by me, and wish that you would put your signature and seal to them. You can consider that I swear to all that is required, and as much as is required. Please return these papers by the first mail. In haste, yours truly,

H. E. Gregory.

Ae is an Episcopalian appointment, the hus-band of a minister's daughter in Yankton, and one of Bishop Hare's elect. On these Government pay-rolls he carried his private servant as Government laborer.

GREGORY WAS NOT A BIG THIEF.

He only paid a private account with a Government voucher, drew a voucher of \$34 for a nill of \$29 for garden seeds, and pocketed the difference, \$5. He stole twenty-six beef-hides belonging to the Indians. He committed perjury in signing a fraudulent pay-roll, and drew \$250 a reason for the ways as a few for the section of the section \$250 a year for three years as boss farmer be fore he was Agent, and was never in the Agency arm, according to sworn testimony. Gregory's handwriting appears on a great number of Livingston's traudulent vouchers.

GREGORY'S SUCCESS AS A BOSS FARMER

and his church relations may have made him Agent at Brule Agency. The employes were fed on Government beef, milk, and potatoes. Gregory was appointed in 1870 Agent for the Poneas, and was removed for cause. "Honest" John Gassman, who resigned the Yankton Agency, per request, just after Hammond was appointed inspector, took away minety head of cattle. The Commissioner says he never re-ported. T. S. Charkson, brother of Bishop Clarkson, was Gassman's trader. He was removed just before Gassman for fraudulent inspection of supplies, which the same Gassman accepted. Gassman retired with two stock farms. He now lives in Schuyler, Neb., with

a reverend prefix. OTHER EPISCOPAL AGENTS
during the past six years have gone out for during the past six years have gone on cause, namely: Thomas A. Reilly, of Carlisle, Pa.; A C. Carrier, of Washington; Charles P. Berkett, of Omaha; and James Lawrence, of Dakota. Reilly got drunk and was not conge-

nial to the Ring. Carrier was inefficient and useless, and Berkett was ditto. Hammond's inestigation into Cheyenne Agency affairs is interesting. It runs back through the adminis-tration of H. W. Bingham, of Minnesota, who etired in 1876, after five years of plunder. He caine in as a poor expressman, and RETIRED RICH. After he was retired, a strong effort was made by the Ring and innocest

Bishop Hare to make him Dakota Superintendent of Indian Affairs. The affidavits at Cher me prove that Bingham supplied a mes house with Agency beef, milk, and potatoes, and charged employes \$20 a month; that Indian stores were hauled to a camp of wood-choppers visions were hauled from the Agency warehouse to the hay camp of Contractor Lee; that private horses were fed on Government forage; that Bingham's brother hauled grain to Medicine Creek ranche; also large quantities of sugar, beans, coffee, tobacco, bacon, and corn to the same ranche, owned by Bingham and Livingston. One witness considered that everything at this ranche belonged to the Indians. Some Agency cattle got as far away as the Black Hills. Willam Fieldeder, the post interpreter, swears that BINGHAM'S CLERK, ROBERT COX,

ot rich out of the removal of the Indians from Whitetone Agency, and that he has seen thousands of pounds of flour scattered about the Agency and over the prairie; that rations were drawn from the Government for 7,000 Indians when there were only 3,000 on the Agency; that Dr. Cravens, removed by Hammond in Ma and Trader Robb filled a post-wood cont with Agency labor, horses, and wagon that Missionary Henry Swift helped to swell ensus from 4,000 to 7,000; that

SEVERAL TRAINS FOR THE BLACK HILLS were supplied from the Agency warehouse; that the blacksmith got Agency rations to run a anche opposite Fort Pierre. ous supporting affidavits of all this robbery. Livingston's trader, Hudson, has cut nivety-ix pages out of his ledger. These pages un edly show a full history of their business relatious. Brockman, Livingston's foreman, has held Gen. Hammond for \$5,000 for false im-prisonment. Brockman's house was a recepta-cle for stolen goods, and was full of them when the Agency was seized. E. C. Gamble, a la member of the Board of Indian Commissioner member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and newly-appointed Agent at Crow Creek, will receive an assignment somewhere else. He was an Inspector visiting Crow Creek in 1872, when Livingston was committing some of his worst

To the Western Associated Press.

YANKTON, D. T., July 17.—An article appeared in The Chicago Tribunn and other Eastern papers on the 15th reflecting severely on Dr. H. F. Livingston, tate indian Agent at Crow Creek, and stating that Commissioner Hayt has discovered that the gignatic fraudscharged against. Dr. Livingston are proven by the records of the safe, which was opened by Government officials, despite the protest of the Doctor. Since these charges have been frequently reiterated, Dr. Livingston is understood to have taken preliminary steps toward matituing action for libel against The Chicago Thibune. He claims that he has been misrepresented in the matter, and that he will be able to vindicate himself by legal proceedings.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

SYSTEMATIC INVESTIGATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—Late experimental at the West are the result ertain plan of operation agreed upon be Affairs, and inspectors who are now at work is

nany other Agencies have the same examination of the Agency so the due time the results at be given to the countrineasures adopted to det suggested by the investi suggested by the investig partment prosecuted a year ascertaining the modes of long been successfully cone CONTRACTORS AND DIS The lavestigation had also purposes an attempt which ful to uncover various hid the Indian Ring in all of its the information thus and the information thus of great value in the

progress.
A SHARP EYE UPON To the Western Ass
Washington, D. C.,
Schurz to day, on being as
the result of the consultati mission recently sent out

gaid:
Mr. Havt's mission has i asserted, and all the objecter of instructions have I ournt to add that the re I ought to add that the re-Indians would have take not Congress so long delay that purpose. The Depart appropriations at the Octo-curing the regular session ters addressed to the Speal

All promises made to the All promises made to the and, are being complied Chiefs have repeatedly er with the manner in which to them, and also with the tothem, and also with the titr of these supplies.

Question—Has not the diling operations carried a Agency by Dr. Livingston you! A.—Not at all. I kno several weeks ago. The case transmitted to the Desome weeks ago for of the offenders, and the hands of the of Dakota. I notice tha speak of Gen. Hammond a of the army, and as if these closures had been mide agresu. Gen. Hammond is an Bureau, appointed last dent at my request. As a Dakota Superintendetcy hand the whole campaign these things was planned i flammond, Commissioner is therefore the Indian Seent management, that meaning the seent management is the seent management.

is therefore the Indian See ent management, that m ies, and great credit is du mond's sagacity, courage, a I notice also that when Department these crimes instead of giving credit to discovering ories are made. instead of giving credit to discoveries, cries are made of the management of the these very discoveries, exp tions are proofs of its effic have grown up in the court them have been discovered present Admistration, and spared. The Crow Creek one. We have quite a nu nected with the Indian Se contractors.

in several parts of the councivulged all of our open in several miss of the course in a cripic of our oper necessary to carry them on are ripe for decisive action. Similar investigations not promise of like results. As any fear of these operation anxious to get this business those who now manage Incon the track of the evil-doe. The policy towards the manity dictates, and which to gather them upon results to gather them upon results. It is a policy eas difficult to carry out. It is a policy easieffluit to carry out. It fair progress, but it will refigenerally successful, and erally successful only if no but the white citizens trea. The greatest difficulty is the get once fairly started tow whites want their land as we can easily more the land as we can be successful to the land as we can easily more the land.

whites want their land as We can easily make the Ind MORE ECONO as, upon this year's pur lettings, we have already being just as good if not be and a strong and perseveri think, make and keep the I The continual conflicts be of the Indians and the green less the continual conflicts be of the Indians and the green less than the strongling and green the strongl ple surrounding and crow presents a problem difficult mere change in the organiza the Indian Service can disp

HOSTIL Becial Dispatch to : Washington, D. C., Ju

eWar Department with war have again faced about the Northwest are now spot a serious aspect." The fact ment opinions are general hind those expressed in the to a suspicion that now original. Sherman ing forward to the available for the purpose, seaboard have been withdra tillery regiments have been as infantry, and are en rou An official list of the stati that to-day there is only

the Mississippi,—the Eighte intended to order that Wi

ports show heavy artillery OREG LATEST FROM THE SAN FRANCISCO, July 1 catch says 1,200 stands of there on the steamship Ore to the order of Gov. Chadw The line is down beyond

been received from Umatili hours. News is just rec Grove, Wasco County, rela Indian outbreak there, sho The Warm Spring Indian San Francisco, July Oregon, dispatch says con Grande from Meacham's Chief Homely with his ban the hostiles on the lothers, and has his scalp and The Indians were near about four miles north Homely's band attacked

are divided, one party go Milky Creek, the other Capt. Kelly, with scou been out a month or m Grande to-night, going to on North Powder River. Wheaton, with his col Bridge, in the Blue Mounts the country in that direction. Howard is expect

Valley in two days, at which temporary headquarte ALAS PLAYED SAN FRANCISCO, July 1 Victoria, report a fight a four killed. The Indians a toward the whites. An alive and hanged by the In witcherait.

MISCELLA WASHINGTON, D. C., ... Ute and Apache Indians I unwillingness to be remervation, tien. Sherman hofficers to render the Institute many the man

Washington, D. C., from Coi. Carlin, dated Stitle case of Indian-Agent Agent Hughes, having bruched them to be enrulis

AFFAIRS.

and His Gans he Heavy Inigation.

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nurz Making It Sulr the Indian Ring.

edings Commenced Several of the Thieves.

en Friendly and Rostile

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W CREEK. mown still bluffing.

match to The Tribens.

July 17.—The Livingston

are boiling over with rage at

published in your issue of

Paul Pioneer-Press reached

and the report spread like

on everybody's tongue, and

on everybody's tongue, and up with the declaration of the Pioneer-Press. To-day rankton is all on the disbrutal correspondent who m from Yankton notified the he would be knocked higher life of Christ" if he ever re-

ife of Christ" If he ever re. While Livingston is reapit may be as well to give
the Hammond raid:
i. Gregory,
r Brule, was a brother-in-law
id his tool. Livingston's
idson, was Notary Public.
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Hudson:
out of emoloyes in duplicate
and wish that you would put
seal to them. You can conto all that is required, and as
Please return these papers
a haste, yours traly.
H. E. GEEGORY. H. E. GERSORY.

alian appointment, the hussadaughter in Yankton, and
a's elect. On these Governserried his private servant as

TAS NOT A BIG THIEF. was not a Big Thire, nate account with a Govern-wa voucher of \$34 for a bill seeds, and pocketed the dif-stole twenty-six beef-hides adians. He committed per-audulent pay-roll, and drew we years as boss farmer besworn testimony. Gregory's

Tient vouchers. General As A Boss Farmer dations may have made him gency. The employes were mit beef, milk, and potatoes, conted in 1870 Agent for the removed for cause. "Honan, who resigned the Yankton est, just after Hammond was on, took away musty head of mulisioner says he never renmissioner says he never re-Ciarason, brother of Bishop

charason, brother of Bisaop assuman's trader. He was re-ore Gassman for fraudulent spiles, which the same Gass-assman retired with two stock lives in Schuyler, Neb., with EPISCOPAL AGENTS ix years have gone out for Thomas A. Reilly, of Carlisle, of Washington; Charles P. a; and James Lawrence, of ot drunk and was not conge-

Carrier was inefficient and ett was ditto. Hammond's in-Theyenne Agency affairs is in-back through the adminis-Bingham, of Minnesota, who ar five years of plunder. He retired, a strong effort the Ring and innocent

the Ring and innocent ake him Dakota Superintendflairs. The affidavits at ChevBingham supplied a messncy beet, milk, and potatoes,
lyses \$20 a month; that Indian
to a camp of wood-choppers
trader C. C. Robb; that prod from the Agency warehouse trader C. C. Robb; that prodifform the Agency warehouse
(Contractor Lee; that private
on Government forage; that
is hauled grain to Medicine
at large quantities of sugar,
acco, bacon, and corn to the
dby Bingham and Livingston,
dered that everything at this
to the Indians. Some Agency
way as the Black Hills. Willspost interpreter, swears that
to CLERK, ROBERT COX,
the removal of the Indians from
y, and that he has seen thouof flour scattered about the
the prairie; that rations were
overnment for 7,000 Indians
sonly 3,000 on the Agency; that
wed by Hammond in March,
filled a post-wood contract
abor, horses, and wagons;
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to 7,000; that
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ns for the black Hills
n the Agency warehouse; that
yot Agency rations to run a
ort Pierre. There are numeraffidavits of all this robbery.
er, Hudson, has cut ninety-six
edger. These pages undoubthistory of their business relahistory of their business area
history of their business area
history of their business reladiagnostic field of the when
seized. E. C. Gamble, a late ds, and was full of them when seized. E. C. Gamble, a late oard of Indian Commissioners, ted Agent at Crow Creek, will ment somewhere else. He was lng Crow Creek in 1872, when committing some of his worst

Fatern Associated Press.
, July 17.—An article appeared
TRIBUNE and other Eastern
h reflecting severely on Dr. H.
te Indian Agent at Crow Creek,
Commissioner Hayt has disgigantle frauds charged arainst
nemed by Government officials,
at of the Doctor. Since these
seu frequently reiterated, Dr.
nderstood to have taken preloward instituting action for
CHICAGO TRIBUNE. He claims
missepresented in the matter,
be able to vindicate himself by

DIAN BUREAU.

D. C., July 17.—Late exposures D. C., July 17.—Late exposures
at the West are the result of a
peration agreed upon between
the Commissioner of Indian
sectors who are now at work in
of the West. The affairs of many other Agencies have been subjected to the same examination and tests as in the case of the Agency so thoroughly exposed, and in the Agency so thoroughly exposed, and in the Agency so thoroughly exposed, and in the Agency seized the Agency, and carried him to a point near the river bank. I rescued the Agent and arrested the Indians, who are all under guard. If Agent flughes be not removed at once I will not be responsible for the consequence, all the principal and head men participated in the affair. Their object was to put the Agent over the river and off the reservation, not to hurt him, nor did they hurt him." long been successfully concealed by ...

The investigation had also for one of its main purposes an attempt which was largely successful to uncover various hidden ramifications of the Iodian Ring in all of its different branches, and the information thus obtained has proved of great value in the examinations now in

A SHARP BYE UPON THE THIRVES.

Washington, D. C., July 17. Secretary Sebure rocal: the result of the consultation between the Com-mission recently sent out to Dakota, accom-manied by Commissioner Hayt, and the Sioux,

Hart's mission has not falled, as has been asserted, and all the objects mentioned in the etter of instructions have been compiled with. out to add that the removal of the Sioux Jadians Would have a proper strong for the purpose. The Department asked for these appropriations at the October session, and then again the regular session several times by letters addressed to the Speaker of the House, but WITHOUT RESULT.

all promises made to those Indians have been and are being complied with, and the Sioux chiefs have repeatedly expressed satisfaction what the manner in which supplies are delivered to them, and also with the quality and quan-

what the mand also with the quality and quantity of these supplies.

Question—Has not the discovery of the swindler operations carried on at the Crow Creek Areas by Dr. Livingston been a surprise to use 1. And at all. I knew all the details of it are weeks ago. The fact is that I had the case transmitted to the Department of Justice sace weeks ago. for the prosecution of the offenders, and it is now in the hands of the District Attorney of Dakota. I notice that some newspapers speak of Gen. Hammond as if he were an officer of the army, and as if these discoveries and disclosures had been made against the indian Burstin. Gen. Hammond is an officer of the Indian Burstin. Gen. Hammond is an officer of the Indian Burstin. Gen. Hammond is an officer of the Indian Burstin. Gen. Hammond is an officer of the Indian Burstin. Gen. Hammond is an officer of the Indian Burstin Gen. Hammond is an officer of the Indian Burstin Gen. Hammond is an officer of the Indian Burstin Gen. Hammond is an officer of the Indian Burstin Gen. Hammond is an officer of the Indian Burstin Gen. Hammond is an officer of the Indian Burstin Gen. Hammond is an officer of the Indian Burstin Gen. Hammond is an officer of the Indian Burstin Gen. Hammond is an Officer of the Indian Burstin Gen. Hammond is an Officer of the Indian Burstin Gen. Hammond is an Officer of the Indian Burstin Gen. Hammond is an Officer of the Indian Burstin Gen. Hammond is an Officer of the Indian Burstin Gen.

pacts Superintendency be got wish of the transactions, as record them. He came to Washington, and the whole campaign for the discovery of mese things was planned in my office by Gen. Hammond, Commissioner Hayt, and myself. It is therefore the Indian Service, under its pressur management, that makes these discoveries, and great credit is due to Inspector Hamiltonian and the control of the contr

ies, and great credit is due to Inspector Ham-mond's saracity, courage, and energy.

I notice also that whenever by efforts of the Department these crimes are discovered, that instead of giving credit to those who make the discoveries, cries are made about the inefficiency of the management of the Indian Service, while these very discoveries, exposures, and prosecu-tions are proofs of its efficiency. Such abuses have grown up in the course of years. Many of them have been discovered and laid bare by the present Admistration, and no offender has been soared. The Crow Creek affair is not the only one. We have quite a number of persons con-nected with the Indian Service, as agents and contractors,

UNDER INDICTMENT
UNDER INDICTMENT
We have not

in several parts of the country. We have not cruized all of our operations, because it is necessary to carry them on quietly until they are ripe for decisive action. There are other similar investigations now going on with promise of like results. All those affected by any fear of these operations are exceedingly actions to get this business out of the hands of these who now manage Indian affairs, and are as the track of the evil-doers.

The polley towards the Indians which humanity dictates, and which is now followed, is to gather them upon reservations and try to make them self-supporting as much as possible by agriculture, stock-raising, and similar passits. It is a policy easily defined but very affeult to carry out. I think we are making are progress, but it will require time to make fignerally successful, and it can be made vensuly the eviles want their land and crowd them out. We can easily make the Indian Service

NORE ECONOMICAL, a upon this year's purchases at the annual littings, we have already made a saving of \$240,000 as against last year, the goods and supplies being just as good if not better than last year, and a strong and persevering effort can, as I think, make and keep the Indian Service honest.

and a stoog and persevering effort can, as I think, make and keep the Indian Service honest. The continual conflicts between the interests of the Indians and the greed of the white people surrounding and crowding between them resents a problem difficult of solution, and no mere change in the organization and control of the Indian Service can dispose of it.

HOSTILES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—Opinions at the War Department with regard to the Indian var have again faced about. The troubles in the Northwest are now spoken of as "wearing arrives accept." The fact that War Department. serious aspect." The fact that War Department opinions are generally about one day behind those expressed in the newspapers leads to a suspicion that the former are now original. Sherman is now hastening forward to the West all troops smalable for the purpose. Garrisons on the schould have been withdrawn, and heavy artillery regiments have been writed and drilled. tillery regiments have been armed and drilled as infantry, and are en route to the seat of war. An official list of the stations of troops shows that to-day there is only one regiment east of the Mississippi,—the Eighteenth Infantry. It is intended to order that West also. Official reports show heavy artillery detachments armed with muskets to be performing effective service.

OREGON. SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—A Portland dispatch says 1,200 stands of arms have arrived

there on the steamship Oregon, and are subject to the order of Gov. Chadwick.

The dise is down beyond Celiflo. No news has been received from Umatilla for the past twenty bours. News is just received here from Oak Gove, Wasco County, relative to the reported Iodian outbreak there, showing the alarm was bise.

The Warm Spring Indians continue friendly. SAN FRANCISCO. July 17 .- A Baker City, Oregon, dispatch says couriers just in to La Grande from Meacham's and Pendleton say lift Homely with his band of Indians fought he hostiles on the 15th inst., killing Chief icn, and has his scalp and head.

The Indians were near Emigrant Springs, then the miles when her the miles when he when he will be the miles when he will be the will be the miles when he will be the miles when he will be the will be the miles when he will be the miles when he will be the will be the miles when he will be the miles when he will be the will be the miles when he will be the miles when he will be the will be the miles when he will be the miles when he will be the will be the will be the miles when he will be the miles when he

thou tour miles north of Meacham's, when lionely's band attacked them. The hostiles are divided, one party going to the head of linky Creek, the other toward Grand-Ronde liver.

Cast. Kelly, with scouts from Bolse, has been out a month or more. He passed La-Gande to-night, going to Col. Sanford's camp as North Powder River.

Waston, with his command, is at Bunnaham bridge in the Blurch.

bridge, in the Blue Mountains, to-day, scouting the country in that direction.

Gen. Howard is expected in the Grande-Ronde Valley is two days, at which place he will establish

esporary beadquarters. ALASKA. SIN PRANCISCO, July 17.—Sitka advices, via Vitors, report a fight among Indians, with far hind. The Indians are favorably disposed towed the whites. An old squaw was flayed alter and hanged by the Indians for practicing

MISCELLANEOUS.

Warmsoron, D. C., July 17.—The band of the and Apache Indians having manifested an anyllingness to be removed to the new reservation, tien. Sherman has instructed the army effects to render the Inspector all the assistance he may require to carry out the provisions of the law.

Washington, D. C., July 17.—A telegram from Col. Carlin, dated Standing Rock, explains the case of Indian-Agent Hughes as follows:
"Agent Hughes, having broken several chiefs, address them to be enrolled under other chiefs,

THE RAILROADS.

NARROW-GAUGE.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., July 17.—The Narrow-Gauge hairoad Convention began its seasions at the Look House in this city to-day. While every-body down in the city below was sweltering with the heat and almost gasping for breath, the Convention proceeded comfortably and leisurely to work. The attendance was not as large as was expected, owing to the excessive heat prevailing over the country. There are probably 200 delegates now present and few more are expected. The object of the Convention, as stated by Col. Hulbert, Chairman, is to prac-tically compare the cost of the two systems, standard and narrow gauge, the power and tically compare the cost of the two systems, standard and narrow gauge, the power and speed of locomotives, the eaperity, comfort, and safety of passenger rolling-stock, the eaperity of freight rolling-stock, the question of dead weight, the operating expenses of the two gauges, how far narrow-gauge savings on lirst cost, interest account, dead weight, wear and tear, repairs, materials of repairs, and taxes, affect bassenger and freight rates, and to practically demonstrate to the full satisfaction of capital that narrow-gauge roads in favorable localities, economically constructed and operated, are good and safe investments. The Convention was addressed to-day by Josiah Kirby, of the Clucinnati Board of Transportation, Maj. Ben Butterworth, John Lee, and others. Mr. Lee predicted that within ten years there would be over 20,000 miles of patrow-gauge road in operation in the United States. Maj. Butterworth said: "The narrow-gauge system is solving the problem of cheap transportation, and establishing a just proportion between the cost of products to the producer and consumer. It is furnishing increased employments to those who have been displaced by labor-saving machinery, and by cheap, rapid transportation, cheap and comfortable homes in the country to city mechanics." He saw no necessary conflict between the two gauges of raliroads. The one is as the great arteries in the human body, and the other as the veins. A permanent organization was effected by electing the following officers: President, Col. Yeoman; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. L. M. Dayton, Adoloh Wood, E. V. Cherry, Jonah Kirby, L. C. Hopkins, S. Woodford, W. A. Dreman; Secretary, Maj. John Byrne. The remainder of the business and discussions was unimportant. The Convention will get fairly to work to-day.

ITEMS. The break in the track of the Illinois Central Railroad near Council Hill has been repaired, and the train for Dubuque that left here last evening went through as usual,

The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company has completed arrangements for the running of a through sleeping coach from Atchison to Buf falo, a distance of 1,010 miles.

Henry Pratt, General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, has resigned to accept a position on one of Vander-bit's roads. It has not transpired, what Mr. Pratt's new position will be. Mr. Pratt is avery atle passenger man, and enjoys the confidence of Vanderbilt to a high degree, having been in his employ heretofore.

An amended compisint in the suit for the appointment of a Receiver of the Wabash Railroad, and sale of the property under a decree of foreclosure, which was recently transferred from the Fountain County Court to the United States Court, was filed a few days ago by F. A. Huff, solicitor for the dissatisfied bondholders, it contains no new facts, but enters more minutely into details than the original complaint.

plaint.

The passenger rates from Southwestern points are still being cut, and the trunk-line Presidents have been appealed to to exert their influence to bring the war to an end. At St. Louis and Indianapolis a short time ago a commission of \$4 on each ticket to New York was paid, but lately the warring Passenger Agents have either become more sensible or have received hints from higher authorities, for only \$2 on each ticket to Eastern seaboards is being paid. The railroads leading East from this city are rigidly maintaining the rates, and no commissions are paid.

are rigidly maintaining the rates, and no commissions are paid.

Mr. F. E. Morse, Western General Passenger Agent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, and Mr. J. R. Wood, Assistant General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the Michigan Central Railroad, returned from Detroit vesterday, where they have been consolidating the local ticket offices of the Michigan Central, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and Canada Southern Railroads. The local offices of the two former roads were discontinued, and their tickets transferred to the office of the Canada Southern, on Jefferson street. A new office for the three lines has been rented in the new Board of Trade building, which will be occupied as soon as completed.

FIRES.

CHICAGO. A still alarm to Engine Company No. 3 at 5:09 last evening was caused by a fire at No. 250 West Chicago avenue, caused by boys playing with matches. Damage nominal.

The alarm from Box 82 in the afternoon was caused by a chimney fire at No. 4673/4 Michigan

A still alarm to Engine Company No. 17 at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire

o'clock yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire on the roof of a two-story house. No. 63 Carroll avenue, owned and occupied as a saloon and grocery by John McMennan. Damage, \$20. Cause, sparks from a passing fire-negine.

The aiarm from Box 418, at 3:20 vesterday afternoon, was caused by a fire in the two-story frame building No. 333 West Indiana street, owned by A. G. Woodridge as a residence. Damage to clothing, about \$10. Cause of fire, children playing with matches.

AT KITTANING, PA. PITTSBURG, Pa., July 17.—A special dispatch from Kittaning, Pa., says: "About 1:30 o'clock this morning a fire broke out, and, owing to the delay in applying water, it gained great headdelay in applying water, it gained great headway. The following are the losses and insurance as far as known: J. E. Brown, dwelling; building, \$6,000; insurance, \$3,000; contents saved. James McCallough, hardware; building, \$5,000; stock, \$6,000. E. R. McConnell, hardware: building, \$1,500; insurance, \$1,000; stock, \$8,000; insurance, \$1,000. Anderson & Marshall, tiners, \$2,000. McConnell & Campbell, dry goods; building, \$7,000; insurance, \$3,500; stock, \$20,000; insurance, \$10,000. J. A. Gault & Co., dry goods; building, \$10,000; insurance, \$3,500; stock, \$20,000; insurance, \$4,000; insurance, \$4,000.

AT YPSILANTI, MICH.

Special Diseatch to The Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 17.—The house of Solomon Pone, at Yypsilanti, burned this morning. Loss, \$1,500; insured for \$1,300.

AT CEDAR RAPIDS, IA. Epecial Dispatch to The Tribune.
CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., July 17.—The residence of John kuda was entirely destroyed by fire to-day. Loss about \$750; insured in the Farmers', of Cedar Rapids, for \$500.

PEDESTRIANISM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 17.—It is now generally conceded that unless some unforceen accident should happen to him, John Ennis will beat Guyon in the six days' walk at the skating-rink. He has thus far shown a speed and endurance which have been as much a surprise to his friends as to those who have decried his capabilities. When he retired from the track for a couple of hours' rest at 1 o'clock to-night, he was twenty-five miles ahead of Guyon. The report that the latter's legs were in a bad condition is now regarded as a piece of deception. This view is corroborated by the fact that he walked his 200th mile in a trifle over nine minutes, this being the fastest mile of the match so far. He looks fresh and unwearled, and his backers are yet sanguing that he will recover his lost ground. At 11 to-night Ennis had walked 242 miles and Guyon 217. O'Leary, of Chicago, is expected to be here before the match closes. Guyon in the six days' walk at the skating-rink.

SUICIDE.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—A. G. Cantly. Clerk of the Committee on Commerce in the present Congress, committed suicide by shooting, to-tay, at Avondale.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Brutal Wife-Murder Committed in Philadelphia.

The Capers and Crimes of a Monomaniac at Rhea Springs, Tenn.

Additional Evidence of the Wis-

consin Ogress at Beloit. A Cincinnati Female Shoots Twice at a Man

Without Hitting Him. MRS. MACK. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., July 17.—When Mrs. Mack was told last night that her paramour, Dickinson, had confessed to the murder of her husband, she became greatly enraged, and said if she had him near she would kill him. She still mafutains her innocence, however. To-day the premises were searched for further evidence concerning the murder. Some shirts have been found which belonged probably to the murdered man, or else to Dickinson. It is supposed that the murder was committed in the house, and that the body was entirely stripped and redressed again, and then taken to the barn. Of course, it was destrable to find any traces of the use of landanum, but no bottle was found, or other indication that laudanum had been used. But Joseph Watsic, the other hired man, says he bought some laudanum at the request of Dickinson, who said that he wanted it for the toothache. Watsic and Dickinson went to Beoft to get it last Friday, and Watsie went into the drug-store of Goodall & Emerson, and bought it, as he says, for Dickinson's toothache, and at Dickinson's request. Mrs. Mack has all along shown fight, and expressed a determination to insist on her innocence till the bitter end. Last night she showed the first emotion since the morning of the murder. She walked her room for a long

She walked her room for a long time, crying and wringing her hands, exclaiming: "What, O what, will become of my babies!" Before this she had preserved a stolid indifference, and seemed void of all feeling. The examination of both Mrs. Mack and Frank Dickinson will be held to-morrow morning. Mrs. Mack's brother, for whom she wished the examination postpoted, has returned, so there will probably be no delay. The report that Sheriff Colley had gone after the prisoners was as much without foundation as many other reports which have been alloat. The prisoners will remain in Beloit until the examination is concluded, when they will doubtless be brought here. The acknowledged incentive for the commission of the crime was brought here. The acknowledged incentive for the commission of the crime was the agreed plan between Mrs. Mack and the man Dickinson that Mack was to be got out of the way and that she would marry Dickinson one year after Mack's death. Dickinson claims that Mrs. Mack wanted him to go to Chicago and get a dose of poison, and she would administer it, and taus get him out of the way, but he was afraid to do it. The body was dug up this morning, and the snomach will be sent to Chicago for analysis. The evidence gathered from the stomach will not be produced at the examination to-morrow.

Special Disposed to The Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—Early this morning the police were informed that a Mrs. Mary Me-Bride, 25 years of age, had been found dead in bed at her residence on Wheat street. An investigation of the circumstances surrounding the woman's death led to the impression that she was foully dealt with. From what can be learned it appears that William Sheridan went to the Second District Station-House and informed the Lieutenant that he had reason to believe his sister had been killed by her husband. He said he had been sleeping on the settee on the first floor, and, about half-past 4 o'clock this morning, was awakened by his brother-in-law coming down stairs, who said he was going for a doctor for his wife, who was sick. Then he began to mutter something about giving himself up for a crime he had committed some time ago, but he could not understand what he meant. He paid no especial attention to what he saw, and went to sleep. Later, he teacher: that the teacher should realize that he what he meant. He paid no especial attention to what he saw, and went to sleep. Later, he got up, went up-stairs, and found his sister was dead. McBride did not return to the house. The officers went to the house, and found the place dirty, and giving every eridence obpoverty. Up-stairs the woman lay, her face plainly showing a life of dissipation. In the bed with her was a child 4 years of age, and in her arms a babe 4 mouths old. On the head, over the ear, was a wound, but, owing to the dirt surrounding it, no idea could be gained as to how long since it had been indiced. Her neek was swollen, and there was a clot of blood around the mouth. Her left arm and thigh were bruised, as if done by the pressure of a strong hand. Whether cleath resulted from the bruises, or was the result of drink, one person saying that she saw her wanderiog around yesterday very much under the influence of liquor. Sheriadn, the brother, stated that he heard no noise in the room, and was not disturbed till McBride came down stairs. McBride presented himself at the office of an Alderman to surrender himself. He said that, when he returned home from work last night, he found his wife in an almost beast of the word, and not that given by Parker, Freeman to surrender himself. He said that, when he returned home from work last night, he found his wife in an almost beast object the three of the sundy and retired, his wife being already in bed. Just before daying he went upstairs to bed. He returned soon afterwards and retired, his wife being already in bed. Just before daying the work up, and, looking at his wife, found that she was dead. He thought indulgence in rum had been the cause of it. He was locked up, and will be held to await the result, of the Coroner's inquest. The Coroner made a post-mortein examination of the body, which convinces him that she died from compression of the brain, the result of violence.

LITTLE TRAVERSE, Mch., July 17.—The Presbyterian summer resort at this place, and the first of the control as a result of th

matter has caused a rustle among his friends. He has been in the employ of the Government for the last two years.

A MANIAC'S CRIMES. A MANIAC'S CRIMES.

Social Dispetch to The Tribuna.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 17.—People in the Village of Rhea Springs were thrown into wild excitement Sunday by the peculiar antics of a religious monomaniae named Collins. At 5 a. m. he went into the Methodist Church and tore up all the books, as he said, "to get the devil out of them." He then passed through and ont of town, a distance of two miles. Concluding that the Devil was in his clothing, and that Jesus had commissioned him to go into church Jesus had commissioned him to go into church as naked as he had come into the world, he colled off his clothing, and in state of nature started back on a dead run, followed by a constantly-increasing multitude of people, who failed to overtake him. Passing through town, he finally approached the church, then occupied by a Sunday-school. A man attempted to stop him, and was knocked senseless by a stone. Another he feiled with his fist. By this time a crowd had gathered about him, but, owing to his profuse perspiration, which made him as slippery as an eel, it was difficult to hold him. Once secured and bound, he was taken to jail at Washington. Monday morning the Jailer went in to feed him. He seemed periectly quiet and harmless. As the Jailer passed inside the cell-door and turned to lock it, however, Collins picked up a heavy board and struck him on the back of the head, knocking him down, and then beating his head into a jelly. The Jailer's wife subsequently came in to see what had become of her husband, but, raising her dress taffy up stairs, did not see Collins untill she got to the top. He was covered with blood from head to foot. Collins at once struck her a violent blow on the head, knocking her head over heels down the stairway. He rushed to the cell containing his bloody victim and locked himself in. Collins is an Irishman. He was until two years ago a Catholic, when he joined the Methodist Church South, with the understanding that he was to cease drinking. A religious meeting was in progress, and it was to the progress and it was to the colling in the progress. and bound, he was taken to jail at Washington. A religious meeting was in progress, and it was not known he had become a religious mono-maniac until Sunday morning.

THEY ALL GET IT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 17.—Gov. Cullom to day pardoned out of the Joliet Penitentiary Charles Brown, who was sent up for three years from Warren County, in 1878, for burglary. He is dying of pulmonary consumption, hence the

CINCINSATI, O., July 17.—The man who ob-tained the New York drafts from Epsy, Heidelbach & Co., yesterday, by fraudulent means

RELIGIOUS.

ROUND LAKE, N. Y.

ROUND LAKE, N. Y., July 17 .- The work of

the Sunday-School Assembly was begun in earnest to-day. It was necessarily warm work, the thermometer reaching the nineties. The services were well attended, however, from the early one at 8 o'clock to the closing praise meeting at 9 this evening. The people who came here seem to think bothing of going to six or seven religious exercises every day, and Dr. Vincent arranged his programme accordingly. Aside from three hours set apart for meals every hour from the morning to the evening bells is occupied with one gathering or another. This leaves the brass band little blowing to do, except at meal times, and renders the native Turk despondent over the small chance visitors have to respect his Biblical mu-seum. Dr. Vincent conducted the early service, which was a family praver-meeting on an ex-tended scale. At 8:30 o'clock the children's tended scale. At 8:30 o'clock the children's meeting was held in the Tabernacle, where a large blackboard served Mr. Beard as a ground for his adminable flustrative sketches in chalk. The Normal class assembled at 9:30 to hear an address by Dr. Vincent on the general outline of study. The normal course taught here is that adopted as successfully in the great Sunday-school which assembles at Chataugua and Atlanta. The in struction is thoroughly practical and contiself at once to every teacher. The n lecture by Prof. W. C. Wilkinson, of Roo

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LITTLE TRAVERSE, Mich., July 17.—The
Presbyterian summer resort at this place,
nearly as far north as Mackinac, was inauguratthe difference conservation of the form in an account of the form of the results of the form of the fo

POLITICAL.

Brick" Pomeroy's Wing of the Greenbackers Formulate Their Policy.

A Rather Sickly Mass-Meeting of the Main Branch.

Trouble in the English Section of the Socialistic Labor Party.

THE GREENBACKERS. THERE WAS A BRIEF CONVENTION— brief in influence and brief in numbers—of the Simon-pure, copper-bottomed, and paper-lined Greenback party yesterday in Hershey Hall. By actual count there were forty-nine persons present, including the reporters and one or two strangers, who had glided in unperceived. Brick Pomeroy was there in full force. He was ubiquitous, for it was his Convention. Brick, the great apostle of greenbacks and State rights, who, during the War, denounced the greenback as a worthless offshoot of Linoln usurpation, but now in these piping times

of peace his love for it exceeds that of David for Jonathan.

The delegates were for the most part from the interior villages, where "Brick" has been doing missionary work. By a mistake, not to be explained, two or three city people strayed in the fold. The evident intention was to make Brick " the Grand Sachem of the affair. and so confident was be of success that he did not hesitate to allude on two or three occasions to his late esteemed friend, Mr. Tweed, and the rural Greenbackers were either so ignorant or so case-hardened as to regard the mention of the "Boss" with the same sort of awe as the Jap does his Mikado. It is not necessary to hand down to history the names of the delegates. The Committee on Credentials reported that there were fortythree of them, and encouraging letters, but no money, had been received from 383 of the

A. J. Grover called the modest assemblage to

A. J. Grover called the modest assemblage to order in an informal way. J. Gleason, of Wheaton, took the chair. The objects, aims, and desires of the party were held forth in glowing colors, each orator picturing the time when all the farufers in the country would shingle their barns with absolute money, and the book-pedder and lightning-rod man would be no more chased down the road by the agricultural dog. A Committee on Platform, headed by Brick Pomeroy, was appointed to do the level thing, and the Grangers adjourned to see the bunkogame and get dinner.

On reassembling there was a general shedding of coats, and the Convention began deliberating how to save the country.

THE PLATFORM COMMITTER submitted about haif a column of stuff, alleging the existence of a conspiracy for the establishment of a financial despotism, the leaders of which are the chiefs of the Republican and Demo ratic parties, and Messrs. Hayes and Sterman; pledging the Greenback dollar bemading that the greenback dollar bemading that the greenback dollar bemade a full legal-tender, protected and received as absolute money: the immediate calling in of all United States bonds, payment of principal and interest to be in greenbacks, the same to be protected by the Government as at par with gold and silver, and never to be converted into bonds of any kind; insisting on the repeal of the Resumption act; protesting against the farther eession of public lands to any but actual bonds of any kind; insisting on the repeal of the Resumption act; protesting against the farther cession of public lands to any but actual settlers; demanding the repeal of the National-Planking act, and the substitution of green-blocks, and also the repeal of all laws making United States bonds payable in coin; favoring a gigantic scheme of Government public works, improvement of harbors and navigable streams, and the building of a Southern Pacific Railroad. —the same to be paid for in greenbacks and remain forever the property of the Government; the same to be paid for in greenbacks and remain forever the property of the Government; demanding that all postmasters, custom-house officers, lighthouse keepers, United States Marshals, etc., except their clerks, be elected directly by the people; protesting against the competition of prison labor; that instead of giving high-salaries to supernumerary officers, subsidies to corporations, commissions to syndicates, and exemptions from taxation, a greenback bohus should be donated to poor people to enable them to settle upon the public lands and ayail themselves of the Homestead laws; and, finally, indorsing and seconding the calling of

Mr. Thorp opposed the resolution calling for a National Greenback Convention, for the reason that it had a tendency to split up the Greenback party in this State. He was in favor of letting things alone. A Greenback Convention was held in Springfield: a State ticket was put in the field, and now this resolution calls for all this work to be done over again. The resolution was defeated.

A delegate from the Third Ward offered a resolution that eight hours be a legal day's work, and that severe penalties be inflicted for its violation.

its violation.

The resolution was lost, much to the disgast of the mover and his friends.

The condidates of the Springfield Convention were indorsed.

Mr. Pomeroy offered a resolution that the Mr. Pomeroy offered a resolution that the Chairman be empowered to appoint a committee of one from each county, from which an Executive Committee, composed of one from each Coagressional District, be appointed, with power to elect a Chairman of tue National Greenback Club organizations of Illinois.

Mr. Thorp objected, as it was the old mule in a new hide.

A motion to lay on the table was lost, and the reselution was adopted.

the resolution was adopted.
On the announcement of the result, Mr.
Thorp asked to withdraw from the Convention
and have his name stricken from the list of delegates.
On motion of "Brick" Pomeroy, the Eight-Hour law was adopted, without the penaity

clause.

Brick Pomeroy, on behalf of Mr. J. W.

Fiverett, of Centralia, offered a resolution to
the effect that it is the sense of the Convention

withstanding the intense heat in St. Louis, he spoke there for three hours on Monday night to an audience of many thousands. He talked to them as voters, and did not care whether they were foreign or native born. For his part, he was ready to recognize any man as a voter, and to extend to him the right hand of fellowship, provided he would contract to live, and die, and be buried in this country. But as for the men who came to America simply to make all the money they could out of it, and who insisted that in the event of their death their bones should be shipped back to the Flowery Land, he wanted them met at the threshold (probably the Golden Gate) and sent back again. This reference to the unpleasant habit of the Mongolian in refusing to dis beneath the starry flag did not meet with much encouragement.

Mr. Harper then referred in pleasant language to the Pyramids of Egypt, the Babylonian Empire, and other interesting news items, and having reached the present age (time 10:15 p. m.), he drew the conclusion that this country was going rapidly to the devil. This was the fault of the bondholders, monopolists, bankers, and other highway robbers, who prated of the public honor and credit. They had stolen a thousand million dollars of the people's money and had raised all kinds of trouble. Poverty, destitution, pauperism, all were synonomous with hard money; wealth and plenty could only be obtained by the abolition of the National Banks and an unlimited issue of greenbacks. Mr. Harper claimed that his party had gained a great victory in California, and predicted that this was but the entering point of the wedge. Shortly after 11 o'clock he ran down, and the assemblage dispersed.

THE SOCIALISTS. A MEETING OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING SECTION of the Socialistic Labor party was held last

evening at No. 7 Clark street. Several reports were received and filed away. When that of the ex-Treasurer was called for, Mr. Morgan re-marked that that gentleman was down at the National mass-meeting on Market street, which remark occasioned some little taughter. Mr. Morgan afterwards stated that this gentleman, Morgan afterwards stated that this gentleman, one Black, was defaulter to the party to the extent of \$13.83, and, on motion of the same gentleman, the Secretary was instructed to state the fact to the Executive Committee of the National party, and inform the said Black that if he didn't pony up, he, the aforessid, would be published as a defaulter for one week in the Daiy News. Some discussion arose, particularly between Mr. Morgan and Mr. Dibley, as to whether the German Section was turning over its dues to the Main Section. Mr. Morgan stating that he understood that the German Section was not doing anything of the kind, but that it was turning its funds and its dues into the Arbeier Publishing Company, thus practically ignorits funds and its dues into the Arbeier Publishing Company, thus practically ignoring its duties towards the party. In view of this allegation, the question was raised as to whether the English Section should pay over its dues to the Main Section or keep them. The two principal contestants also became engaged in a discussion as to the superiority of the National Executive Committee over the Main Section, which lasted long and was rather spirited. Mr. McAuliffe also entered into the controversy, putting in a strong word for the peoplo, i. e., the Main Section, which was, in his oblinon, superior to any Executive

was, in his opinion, superior to any Executive Committee. Mr. Morgan held a precisely contrary view. As to the matter of dues, the same gentleman moved that the Financial Secretary prepare his report of receipts from that source, and turn these receipts over to the Main Section. The motion prevailed. The meeting thea adjourned, subject to the cail of the Organizer.

MISCELLANEOUS. COLORADO DEMOCRATS. PUEBLO, Col., July 17 .- The Democratic State Convention met here to-day, and, after effecting temporary organization and appointing the usual committees, adjourned until to-morrow

Every county except one is represented.

TEXAS DEMOCRATS.

NEW ORLEANS. La., July 17.—The Galveston News's special from Austin says the State Democratic Convention met to-day, 1,500 delegates being present. Col. Charies Stuart was elected temporary Chairman. The usual Committees were appointed. Adjourned till 4 p. m.

The Galveston News' San Antonio special says after a session of five days and nights the Democratic Congressional Convention of the Fifth Texas District adjourned sine die without making a nomination. Firty-five ballots were taken. The candidates are the present incumbents,—Gustav Schleicher and Judge John Ireland.

INDIANA.

INDIANA. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS. July 17.—The National State

cates, and exemptions from taxation, a greenback bonus should be donated to poor people to enable them to settle upon the public lands and avail themselves of the Homestead laws: and, shally, indorsing and seconding the calling of a National Convention by the duly chartered clubs.

The various planks were discussed seriating and adopted, except the prison-labor plank, which was defeated by the historical vote of 8 to 7. The rural mind seemed to cherish the view that the Penitentiary should be a self-supporting institution, so as to keep taxes down.

Mr. Thorp opposed the resolution calling for a National Greenback Convention, for the real states of the department of the county, and, if necessary, at every voting precinct.

WASTINGTON

WASHINGTON.

Revenue Agents Getting a New Deal All Around—Assistant Treasurers Instructed to Pay Out Silver Dollars Liberally—Miscel-

laneous Notes.

Special Dispatch to Tac Tribune. WASHINGTON D. C., July 17.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has lately ordered quite a general transfer of Revenue Agents. A number of them have been called to this city before proceeding to their new fields of duty for the purpose of consultation with a view to a more vigorous enforcement of the Revenue laws and prosecution of certain irregu-iarities of which the Department has knowledge. Farmers about Alexandria bave been greatly troubled by iuroads of tramps upon their premises, and last night one of their favorite rendezvous was surrounded by special police from Alexandria, and seventeen tramps cap-tured, nearly all of them strong and ablebodied. They were taken before the authorities of the city and committed to jail for seven days, where they were ordered to be kept in close confinement and fed on bread and

ne close confinement and fed on bread and water.

The Potter Committee has issued subpress for the principal visiting statesmen on both sides, including Trumbull and Patmer, and all other Democrats, and for all members of the Liouisiana Commission. Springer is trying to change the place of meeting to Deer Park.

The State Department is stadying up the fishery award with a view to oddering correspondence with England under the terms of the late Appropriation act.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. Co. duly 17.—S. J. Kimbali, of the Life-Saving Service, accompanied by Cast. Merryman, has gone to the lake coasts for the purpose of selecting sites for ten new life-saving stations recently ordered to be established by Congress.

The President and Mrs. Haves will leave next Friday evening for Newark, O., to attend the special appropriation made by Congress institute of the special appropriation made by Congress institute of the president of the special appropriation made by Congress institute of the property of the conditions of the special appropriation made by Congress institute of the property of the president of the special appropriation made by Congress institute of the property of the parket the conditions of the special appropriation to the special appropriation to the parket the conditions of the special appropriation to the parket the conditions of the special appropriation to the parket the conditions of the special appropriation to the parket the conditions of the special property of the parket the conditions of the special property of the parket the conditions of the special property of the parket the conditions of the special property of the parket the conditions of the special property of the parket the conditions of the special property of the parket the conditions of the special property of the parket the conditions of the special property of the parket the special property of the pa

clusive; \$500, No. 76,201 to No. 79,500 both inclusive; \$1,000, No. 140,601 to No. 145,600, both neclusive; total coupons, \$3,500,000. Registered bonds, redeemable at pleasure of the United States after the 1st of July, 1870, as follows: \$50, No. 2,251 to No. 2,250, both inclusive; \$100, No. 17,251 to No. 18,250, both inclusive; \$100, No. 10,451 to No. 10,550, both inclusive; \$1,000, No. 9,401 to No. 35,200, both inclusive; \$5,000, No. 9,251 to No. 9,651, both inclusive; \$5,000, No. 9,251 to No. 9,651, both inclusive; \$5,000, No. 9,751 to No. 9,651, both inclusive; \$5,000, No. 9,751 to No. 9,651, both inclusive; \$10,000, No. 17,751 to No. 9,651, both inclusive; \$10,000, No. 17,751 to No. 18,463, both inclusive; total registered bonds, \$2,500,000; aggregate, \$5,000,000.

The Attorney-General has sustained the view taken by Second-Assistant Postmaster-General Brady, that the law which was passed at the last seasou of Congress, authorizing dayments by the Post-Office Denartment directly to each con-

Brady, that the law which was passed at the last session of Congress, authorizing nayments by the Post-Office Department directly to sub-contractors for carrying mails, is applicable to the contracts existing at the date of the enactment of the law, as well as those of subsequent issue. The case of Mr. Taylor. Collector of Customs at Buffallo, against whom charges of immoral conduct have been made, is now before the Treasury Department, and is undergoing investigation. vestigation.

The United States Treasurer has written to Assistant Treasurers authorizing them to use the standard silver dollars in their vaults in

payment to persons presenting checks, to par-ues desiring them, upon the disbursement of pay-rolls, and in exchange, in moderate amounts, for greenbacks and National-Bank notes, and for payment in lieu of \$1 and \$2

notes, and for payment in lieu of \$1 and \$3 notes.

New York, July 17.—Secretary of the Navy Thompson was the guest of Hon. S. B. Chittenden yesterday, and during the day visited several points of interest in Brooklyn. In the evening a dinner was given at the Manhattan Beach Hotel, Coney Island, in honor of the Secretary and his family. There were about forty guests of Brooklyn's best citizens and their wives. The Secretary of the Treasury was obliged to be absent, owing to a consultation in New York with some bankers.

There was an unusually beavy movement in United States bonds yesterday. Sales at one National Bankalone amounted to nearly \$4,000.—000. It was stated that a number of Government-bond sales are being made for European account, and that bonds amounting to \$3,000.—000 have been disposed of in this city during the past week.

STEAM ROAD-WAGON

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
OSHKOSH, July 17.—The steam road-waron "Oshkosh," accompanied by Commissioners Marshall, Olin, and Smith, arrived here on a run from Neenah in two hours and ten min-utes. At the first meeting of the Commission-ers, six inventors entered for the contest, but at the time of starting from Green Bay on Monday only two were ready,—the "Oshkosh," invent-ed and built by A. W. Farrard, and "Green Bay," entered by E. P. Cowles. The latter was disabled by accident, and is expected here by rail to-night. Wagons of Kanause, of Sun Frairie, and Baker, of Madison, will join the Commissioners here and start for Madison. The State has offered a bonus of \$10,000, which is being competed for.

Changes of food and climate safe with Sanford's

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Standard Quality of Burnett's Cologne and Flavoring Extracts have, without an exception, won for them the highest awards for excellence over all competitors, in every exposition wherever they have been placed, for the past twenty vears; and to place the cap stone upon past bonors, the Triounal at the Centeanial, composed of experenced judges at home and from acroad, join in the popular verdict, and pronounce them who best in the world.

XLCR Codfish—The Best Boneless Cod-ish in the world. Made from selected George's Bank fish. A.P. your grocer for it. Put up by George P. Trige & Co., 182 Duane street, New York |

Use "Mrs. Winstow's Soothing Syrup" for children while teething. It cares dysentery and di-archora, wind colic, and regulates the bowels. 25 cts

CUTICUBA. (uticura THE GREAT SKIN CURE.

Intallibly Cures Salt Rhenm or Eczema, Ringworm, Tetter, Scald Head, Dandruff, Dry and Falling Hair, Pimples, Blotches, and Scrofploas Ulcers and Sores.

Messra. WEEKS & POTTER. Wholesale Druggists, of Boston. Mass., respectfully inform the public and those afflicted with against the first succeeded, after eight years of study and experiment, in obtaining by distillation from Vegetable Products, never, ther believe, before used in medicine, a purely Skil Sogeriso of the consistence of jetly, which they believe to be an infallible cure for every kind of Skill Disease, from a common Plm let to the worst case of Salt Rheum, Scald Bost, or Danchuff.

infailible cure for every kind of Sain Disease, from a common Plin ele to the worst case of Sait Alteum, Scald Hoad, or Daodeud.

CUTICURA is earnestly believed to be the only positive Specific Remedy for the cure of Sait Sheum or Secsual, Hingworn. Fetice, Pashas, Chin Wheik, Footissis, Heis, Ground Iteh, Barbers' Ireh, Red and Matenated Pringles and Biogebra, Stack Head, Grad or Worns, Umatural legisless of the Nose and Face, Frontissis, Heis, Ground Iteh, Barbers' Ireh, Red and Matenated Pringles and Biogebra, Stack Head, Grad Grad Head, Dandruff, Dry, Thin, and Falling Thir. Premature Baidness, and all Scaly Fruguesons, Itehnosa and Heritations of the Stain, Scald Hood, Dandruff, Dry, Thin, and Falling Thir. Premature Baidness, and all Scaly Fruguesons, Itehnosa and Heritations of the Sain; Cuts, Wonalds, Bruties, Scalds, Burns, Blinds and Itehnat Piles, Pala and Indiammatous, Rheumatism and Affections of the Mascles and Jolas's Serie (Introd.) Dightheria (Croup, and Hoareacus, Also, Sa a Voctorial's Specific.

Also, Sa a Voctorial was Ulcers, and Ghaddiar Swellings Series (Introd.) Dightheria (Croup, and Hoareacus, Citte Cita external yand Cutfic II & & Sol. V&NT internally have effected some wone-full cures.

CUTICURA externally and Cutfic II & & Sol. V&NT internally have effected some wone-full cures.

CUTICURA externally and Cutfic II & & Sol. V&NT internally have effected some wone-full cures.

CUTICURA externally and therefore much the chapper for horder of micro-full cures.

CUTICURA external was the results of control of small bar-excitange bayes, some was the sould be all Druggists, and will be majled tree on receipt of refer-50 conto for small bar-excitange bayes, containing two and one-half times the chird of small, and therefore much the chapper of small bar-excitange bayes, containing two and one-half times the chird. As for Cutricute and therefore much the chapper of small bar-excitange of the S.

Prepa

the Produce Barkets Irregular-Provisions Rather Weak-Wheat and Corn Stronger.

FINANCIAL.

The steady hot weather continues to check all he currents of trade. Bankers and business men cenerally keep down transactions to the lowest possible finits. Rumors to-day that the wheat crop is not likely to realize expectations have ad-ranced the market lc and a fraction above, and vanced the market ic and a fraction above, and here it has depressed the price of several leading railway stocks in a corresponding ratio. A day or two will determine whether there is any real foundation for the report, or whether the bears have for the moment got the better of the market.

for the moment got the better of the market.

Money, of course, is still abundant. We found one banker bemoaning his sad fate that a large call loan at 3 per cent was to be paid in to-day. The fact is, money can be had at some of the banks at 3@6 per cent with approved collaterals, while those that do a general business have very fair lines of discount. The usual range, as heretofore, is 8 @10 per cent; the higher figure being the exceptional rate.

onal rate.

New York exchange is still close and firm at 600 per \$1,000 between banks, the range being 60@75. Selling price, par@1-10. The bank clearings were

CONNECTICUT LIPE-INSURANCE COMPANIES. As almost every other man in the country has ticy in some life-insurance company, it is essen-that@public journals devote considerable space it. The Connecticut companies have asways taken a leading part in this important business. The report of Mr. Commissioner Stedman is justisseed. We find the following synopsis and extracts from it in the New York Bulletin:

issued. We find the following synopsis and extracts from it in the New York Bulletin:

According to the report, the Connecticnt life-companies (omitting the Charter Oak) hold assets amounting to \$50,974,247,-4 gain over last year of \$2,382,508. The percentage of assets loaned on bond and mortgage is 54.80; invested in stocks and bonds, 16.86; invested in real estate, 6.20; held in premium notes, 16.80; held in premium notes, 16.50, 500, 313, from which an income of \$3,490,-577 is derived—equal to an interest earning of 6.29 per cent. As Mr. Stedman very properly suggests, thus is a higher rate of income than can be derived from any other class of investments now attainable, and more than 2 per cent higher than the income from Government bonds or the best class of State bonds. As regards liabilities, the Charter Oak) report total liabilities amounting to \$83, 105, 218, of which \$80, 489, 371 is the reserve held for future and remote obligations. The impredistribilities amount to any \$2,678, \$47, the reserve held for future and remote obligations. 5, 105, 218, 6) which sock obligations. The in-diate liabilities amount to only \$2, 635, 847—the rolus of assets over liabilities being \$7, 869, (29, 8, 65 per cent. We quote what the report has say about the income and expenditures of the necticut life-companies during 1877;

Connecticut life-companies during 1877:

The total income of the Connecticut companies for the past year was \$17.870.801.72-a decrease from the previous year of \$1.323.002.23. The extenditures were \$15.538.674.82. or an increase of \$1.10.585.74 ever the year before. The increase in the amount paid to palley-holds, or palley-h

Sign. This am represents the amount contributed to the mounts of the policy-holders. The amount actual tendency holders are presented to the mounts of the form of the policy-holders. The amount actual tendency holders are presented as a sign of the form of the policy holders and refuge the policy and the form of the form of the form of the policy holders, and carefully vested, was \$1.3 161, 462.85. At the same time, the mount added to the fund held in reserve for the security of future payments to believy-holders, and carefully vested, was \$2.382.568.49. These figures tillustrate use life-instrance, and the sound principles upon hich our comparies are managed. The amount paid or salaries and other personal services in transacting to business of the companies was \$442.727.77. or less an 50 per cent of what was received for interest on onds and dividends on stocks.

concisely told in a conclusing sentence, which says: "The Company as now organized is managed with the highest degree of intelligence and efficiency. If its policy-holders will faithfully stand by it, in a few years the amount they have scaled on their policies will be fully restored, and they will have sound and full insurance under their original policy contracts."

icy-holders of the Charter Oak who are scattered all over the West. It is hoped the prediction may be fully realized. But will Mr. Stedman and the good people of Connecticut see to it that the in-famous scoundrels who have robbed the suffering policy-holders out of three or four millions of dollars spend the remainder of their natural lives in the Penitentiary? Let justice be meted out to them, and some security be given to the insured in other companies by punishing the magnificent ra cals who have robbed the Charter Oak.

CHICAGO MINING AND STOCK EXCHANGE.

CHICAGO MINING AND STOCK EXCHA
Yesterday's sales were as follows:
Seek No Farther (Black Hills). 73
Seek No Farther (Black Hills). 73
Seek No Farther (Black Hills). 500
Consolidated Mica (New Mexico). 10
Consolidated Mica (New Mexico). 20
Nimrod (Central, Col.). 20
Nimrod (Central, Col.). 100
Belden Tunnel (Central, Col.). 150
Belden Tunnel (Central, Col.). 8
Bid.
Estella (San Juan). 65 POREIGN EXCHANGE Rates remain as yesterday, viz., at GOVERNMENT BONDS United States 6s of '8)
United States 5-20s of '85
United States 5-20s of '85
United States 5-20s of '67
United States 5-20s of '68.
United States 10-40s.
United States new 5s of '81.
United States new 5s of '82.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS. LOCAL SECURITIES.

Greenbacks, 9914 in coin.

BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK, July 17.—Gold steady at 100%

Carrying rates 2 per cent. Borrowing rates 3, 1, Bar silver 114% in gold.

Bar silver 114% in gold.
Governments generally steady.
Railroad bonds were strong.
State securities were dull.
Stocks the greater part of the day were irregular, but in the main with the greatest decline in St.
Paul. Just before the close there was a recovery of %c, the market closing firm. Transactions 90,000 shares, of which 4,000 were Eric, 20,000 Lake Shore, 7,000 Northwarten comments. Lake Shore, 7,000 Northwestern common, 8,000 preferred, 26,000 St. Paul common, 3,000 preferred, 11,000 Lackawana, 2,000 New Jersey Central. 1,400 Western Union, and 2,400 Pacific Mail. Money market easy at 11/4@2. Prime mercanile press. 3644.

Money market easy at 13/62. Prime mere ille paper, 36/4.
Customs, \$351,000.
The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$184,000. Clearings, \$14,000,000.
Sterling steady at 483; sixty days, 486.
Coursons, \$81.
Coursons, \$82.
Coursons, \$82.
Coursons, \$82.
Coursons, \$83.
C

SAN PRANCISCO.
SAN PRANCISCO.
Josing quotations at the Stock Bo Choliar. 26
Con fidence. 26
Con fidence. 346 Overman.
Consolidated Virginia. 84 Savage.
Crown Point. 645 Sierra Nevad
Eureka Consolidated. 584 Silver Hill.
Exchequer. 284 Union Consol
Gould & Curry. 614 Yeliow Jacks
Grand Prize. 394

NEW ORLEANS, July 17.—Gold, 100%@100%. Sight exchange on New York. % premium. Sterling exchange, bankers bills, 4866487. LONDON, July 17.—Consols, 95 9-16; account

95%.
Jersey Central—42%.
United States bonds—4%s. 106%; '67s. 108%; 10-40s. 111%; new 5s. 108%; ex. 112; Eric, 16%; do preferred, 32%.
Rate of discount in open market for three months' bills, 28,62%.
Paris, July 17.—Rentes, 1147 97%c.
The sale will be commenced to-day on the Paris Bourse of the new French loan of \$12,000.000 in the form of 3 per cent annuities. The apprehension that the loan will be made the basis for the retirement of the 5 per cent rentes depresses the latter.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for recor Tuesday, July 17:

Tuesday, July 17:

CITY PROPERTY.

Vedder st. near Penn st. sf. 43 8: 10390 ft. improved, dated March 30.

Millard av, 306 ft. so O ogden av, e. f., 100x125 ft., dated May 15, 1874.

Millard av, 306 ft. so of Ogden av, e. f., 100x125 ft., dated July 17.

Wentworth av, s. e cor Twenty-fourth st., w.f., 50x120 ft., dated Oct., 10, 1877.

Brown st., 168 4-10 ft. n of Twentieth st., e. f., 26 2: 10x87s, 7t., dated July 11.

Shurtleff av, n w cor of Thirtieth st., e. f., 8184x.

Ambrose st., 125 ft. w of Heyne av, s.f., 25x124 ft., dated July 15.

Eignteeuth st., 120 ft. e of Indiana av, s.f., 57% x121 ft., dated July 18.

Dashieli st., 217 ft. so of Thirty-fourth st., e.f., 50 x124s, ft., dated July 17.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADUS OF SMCGOVETH St., between Milwaukee av and boulevard, n.f., 216%x148s, ft., improved. dated June 29.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the latest quotations for July delivery on the leading articles for the last two days: | 19 | 226 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 |

of the leading articles of produce in this city dur-ing the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and for the corresponding

8,702 15,820 290,190 45,076 402 2,411 57,511 23,000 64,620 5,719 11,812 203,936 56,475 1,333 1,125 12,520 Flour. bris...
Wheat, bu....
Corn, bu....
Oats, bu
Rye, bu
Barley bu.
Grass seed, bs.
Flax seed, bs.
C. meats, ibs. 5, 396 35, 020 211, 233 83, 515 1, 550 5,728 18,587 460,317 39,481 375 22,170 43,000 107,140 1. 173, 260 19 4 45,000 12, 210 19, 610 126, 404 10, 573 3, 559 357 119, 035 102 49, 880 102 358, 620 465, 913 1,529 540 1,782 2,103 203 782 2,142 2,587 50 603,941 2,860 2,685 40 3,649 3,420 1,020 477, 107 500 12,965 34 4.885 1,160 8,125

353 consumption: 3,247 bu wheat, 436 bu barley. The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 2 cars No. 1 red win-ter wheat, 33 cars No. 2 do, 2 cars No. 3 do, 1 car rejected. 26 cars No. 1 hard wheat, 12 cars No. 2 cars rejected (94 wheat); 78 cars high-mixed corn. 2 cars new mixed. 239 cars and 6,000 bu no grade (497 corn); 1 car No. 1 cats, 31 cars No. 2 white, 50 cars No. 2 mixed, 7 cars and 500 bn rejected (89 oats); 4 cars No. 2 rye, 2 cars rejected, 4 cars low grade barley. Total (689 cars), 299,000 bu. Inspected out: 52,139 bu wheat, 199,140 bu corn, 3,226 bu oats, 393 bu

rye, 418 bu barley.

The Board of Trade will to-day ballot on a propoition to omit afternoon trading from now till 1st of September.

Notwithstanding the enormous receipts of corn

this year so far, there have not been five days when spot corn was not really scarce, and the demand has generally been so great as to keep cash corn at a premium.

The leading produce markets were rather slow

yesterday, chiefy as a consequence of the intense heat. The temperature kept up so high as to make it unpleasant to trade in crowds, and so the "Jennings patents" were at a discount, operators keeping as far apart as was possible while they filled the orders, sent in from outside, or traded on their own ideas of the future. The advices from wheat fields of the Northwest made the market for that cereal higher, and corn and barley were also firm in sympathy. The provision market exhibit-ed little change, but lard was firmer. The receipts of grain were moderate in volume, except that those of oats were rather large. Hogs came

in more sparingly than of yore.

Jobbers of dry-goods were not doing much.
There was a light order business at unchanged prices. Groceries were generally quiet, coffees, rice, and sugars alone displaying any activity. Prices were fully sustained all around. In the fish and dried-fruit markets no changes were developed. Butter and cheese were dealt in very cautiously, the not weather tending to restrict opera-tions. Prices were unchanged. There was a quiet movement in oils, paints, and colors at previous figures. Grain-bags were active and firm. Leather

and coal remained mactive.

Lumber was quiet at the docks, and steady. The offerings were not more than half a dozen cargoes. The yard market was quiet and unchanged. The customary number of small orders are received and attended to daily. Wool continues active and firm. Seeds, hides, broom-corn, and hay were quiet and little better than nominal. The demand for potatoes was light, and the market weak under free offerings. Green fruits were in fair request and steady, berries being firmer. Poultry and

eggs were dull and weak.

Lake freights were quiet and unchanged at 1½c on corn to Buffalo, and 4c on do to Kingston. Through rates by lake and canal were quiet and steadier, at 6c for corn and 6%c for wheat to New York. Lake and rail rates were quoted at 7%@8c for corn to New York and 9c for do to Boston. Rail freights were quiet at the advance of last

week. They are now quoted at 16c to New York and 21c to Boston, on grain; and 18c and 23c on fourth class. Through rates to Liverpool wer noted at 40@42c in specie per 100 lbs. IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY. IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

July 16.—Receipts—Flour. 6,512 brls; wheat,
71,174 bu; corn, 43.800 bu; oats, 40,194 bu;
corn.meal, 648 brls; rye, 450 bu; malt, 1,079
bu; pork, 1,623 pkgs; beef, 125 pkgs; cut meats,
3,353 pkgs; lard, 2,705 pkgs; whisky, 379 brls.

Exports—24 hours—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat,
258.000 bu; corn, 107,000 bu; cort, 51,000 bu.

258,000 bu; corn, 107,000 bu; oats, 51,000 bu, rye, 20,000 bu. " IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PROVISIONS.

9.50 for mess, \$10.00@10.50 for extra mess, and \$21.0 @21.50 for hams. TALLOW — Was easy at 6%@0%(c for city, and 6%@0% for country

BREADSTUFFS. FLOUR—Was dull, with little change in prices. The firmness in wheat was offset by the fact of a very light demand for flour. Sales were reported of 400 bris spring extras at 84.7565, 75; 100 bris spring superfines at \$7.75; and 250 bris rye flour partly at \$2.80. Total, 810 bris. We quote the market nominal at the close at \$2.5043.25 for fine, \$3.25433.73 for superfines, \$3.7564.25 for carries, and \$4.5065.75 for double extras, with \$6.0068 \$0.060 reatents and some fance brands. BRAN-Was quiet and firm. Sale was made of 10 tons OATMEAL-Sale was made of 1,000 bags on private

DLINGS-Sale was made of 10 tons at \$11.50 free MIDDLINGS—Sale was made of 10 tons at \$11.50 free on board car.

WHEAT—Was fairly active, considering the weather, and stronger. The market averaged about 1e higher. August closing at an advance of 1c, and spot at 15c, above the latest price of Tucaday. Liverpool was quiet, and London heavy, while down the proposition of the control of the proposition of the

of this on No. 2 sprine a passonate, to 00 on 3 a straightful; and 2,600 bu by sample at 69,633c. Total, 12,000 on.

12,000 on.

13,000 on.

14,000 on.

15,000 on.

16,000 on.

18,000 on.

18,000 on.

18,000 on.

19,000 on

sample at 32 sec 384 c on track; 2,830 bu do at 34 \$46 dec free on board cars; and 800 bu ears at 39 c on track. Total, 20,080 bu.

At 15 - Were rather quiet, spot onts and seller the month weakening under liberal receipts, while the new futures were stronger, owing to less favorable crop reports, the cast being badly lodged in some localities. The cast being badly lodged in some localities, and the seller was further stronghened by the rise in other grain. Seller August opened at 22 se. sold to 22 se, and closed at 22 se. Fresh receipts of No. 2 brought 24 c, the market for cash or July closing at about 24 c. Samples were plenty and in moderate request at easier prices. Cash sales were reported of 600 bu No. 2 st 244 c; 6,600 bu by supple at 22 c. Samples were plenty and in moderate request at easier prices. Cash sales were reported of 600 bu No. 2 st 244 c; 6,600 bu by supple at 22 c. Samples were plenty and in sympathy with wheat. The receipts were light, and futures were not freely offered, hence all the orders were not forcely offered, hence all the orders were received, and the work of a smill refered and the new forcer source all the orders were received from the end of the country, and the local shorts took fright and joined the crowd of buyers, who rapidly bid the

and joined the crowd of beyes, who rapidly slid the market up on each other, the actual transactions belief rew in number as the offerings were small. The market closed with sellers at the top figure of the session. Dealers seem to think the proportion of fine, light-colored barley in the Northwestern crop will be light. September opened at 70c, and sold to 75c, closing with sellers at the outside. Angus, sold at 55 lec, and seller the month or cash was noted at 53c at the local seller the month or cash was noted at 53c at the closing with sellers at the outside. Angus, sold at 55 lec, and seller the month or cash was noted at 53c at the closing with sellers at the outside. Angus, sold at 55 lec, and seller the month or cash was not the contract of the bar of the seller at 150 cm. and 30c for recel. Cash sales were reported of 10,000 b No. 2 at 150 cm. and seller the track. Total, 10,800 bu.

2 o'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat was active and steady, with sales of 110,000 bu at 560 for July, 85% as5%s for August, 83c for September, and 85%s for september.

Deta-5,000 bu for september, 1250 cm. at 25%c, Mess pork was steady, with sales of 1,500 bris for August at 89,35. September was quoted at 89,45. August at \$0.35. September was quoted at \$9.45 69.50. Lard was steady, with a sale of 250 tcs, at \$7.05 seller

September. Short ribs—Sales 50,000 lbs at \$5.70 seller August. Wheat was firmer in the afternoon, selling at 85% 85% for August, and closing at the outside. The advance was due to reports that it was raining in Minner. tota. Corn was quiet at 3814c for September, 3814c for August, and 3814c for July.

GENERAL MARKETS. BROOM-CORN—Was dull and easy. Following are the quotations: Strictly green hurl, 5%@6c; red tipped do. 4%@6c; green brush that will work itself. 4%@ 5%c; red and red tipped do. 3%@4%c; Inferior, 3%sbyc; no. 456650; green brush that will work itself. 4566 546c; red and red tipped do. 3566456c; inferior. 36334c crooked, 364c. BUTTER—The market presented no specially new retures. Business, owing to the excessive heat, con-tinued very quiet, and prices were again quoted easy, as follows: Choice to fancy creamery, 186418;; good to choice dairy, 12615c; medium, 9611c; inferior to common, 568c.

BAGGING-Cotton seamless bags were in good de-

BAGGING—Cotton seamless bags were in good demand, and were farmer at full prices. There was a slack movement in other lines. We again quote: Stark, 24c; Brighton A, 2334c; Lewiston, 21c; Otter Creek, 19c; American, 19c; buriaos, 4 and 5 bu, 1334c; gunnies, single, 144615c; double, 23 424c; wool sacks, 40645c.

CHEESE—Business remains quiet, with prices unsettled. The dulliness of trade is attributable to the hot weather. We still quote as follows: Full cream, 76875c; jow still quote as follows: Full cream, 76875c; part skim, 56684c; full skim, 46559c; low grades, 56355c.

GUAL—Iceusian inactive. Prices were quoted steady, 36,00; part skiwanna large ext. 87,07; anall exc., 56,00; part skiwanna large ext. 87,07; analles ext., 56,00; part skiwanna large ext., 57,00; analles ext., 56,00; part part skiwanna large ext., 57,00; analles ext., 56,00; part skiwanna large ext., 57,00; analles ext., 56,00; part part skiwanna large ext., 57,00; analles ext., 56,00; part part skiwanna large ext., 57,00; analles ext., 56,00; part part skiwanna large ext., 57,00; analles ext., 57

California pears, \$5.00 per to box.

Box. CERIES—The market had no new feature RUCERIES—the market had no new feature it is not business with the periods with the period of the periods with the period of the periods with the period with the periods with the period with the periods with the period with the periods with the period with the periods with the periods with the periods with the period with the periods with the period with GRUCKRIES—The market had no new features. There was a well sustained movement in coffees sugary, and rice, while in other lines only a light business was doing. We quote the market uncaped as follows:

1602—Carolina, 746884c; Louisiana, 746886c; Rangoon, 84674c.

COFFEE -O. G. Java. 25627c; choice to fancy Rio. 1934194c; good to prime. 17468186c; common to fair, 1546184c; crossind, 1448c. 1448c.

Suga 88-Pairent cut load; 1046104c; crashed, 1046104c; Astandard, 9446894; do No. 2 94694c; etra C. 946894c; cran, 1846184c; C. No. 1, 846874c; yellow, 756686c. c. uprs—California sugar-ioaf drirs, 45@48c; Califor-liver drips, 52@55c; good sugar-house sirup, 83@ extra do. 42@4c; New Orleans molasses, choice extra do. 42@4c; Sew Orleans molasses, 53@58c; black strap, 28@50c; common molasses, 35@38c; black strap,

mon. 28630c; common molasses, 83638c; black strap, 28630c.
SPICRS—Allaptec. 189184c; cloves. 40645c; cassia, 24622c; pepper. 1576816c; numers, No. 1, 90626c; Caicutta ginger. 889c.
Solr—True Blue, 54c; German mottled, 54c; Blue Llly, 54c; White Llly, 54c; White Rose, 54c; Peach Blossom, 76, 18890n Imperial, 54c; 1 timothy, 88.50c.
Blossom, 76, 18890n Imperial, 54c; 1 timothy, 88.50c.
10. No. 2. The strain of the strain ing on more than two thirds of the year's producile.—Met with a very fair demand, and were
bled steady at the following source of orfect
bon, 110 degrees test, 114c; do Illinois legal
130 degrees, 13c; head-light, 175 deg. test,
c: Michigan, legal test, 205c; filsine, 105c; exdet winter land oil, 62c; No. 1, 58c; No. 2, 51c; lind, raw, 50c; holfed, 61c (5 bris 1c less); whale wintersched, 60c; sperm, 51. 60; nentsfoot oil, strictly pure,
sched, 60c; sperm, 51. 65c; turpentine, 33c; naphtha,
dorlized, 63 gravity, 14c; gasoline, doctorized, 74
1. 33c; gasoline, 67 deg., 18g2bc; West Virginia,
ural, 29 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced 28
1. 206 disc.

natural, 28 deg., 33c: natural, 30 deg., 30c: reduced 28 deg., 30d: POULT RY—The offerings were light and slow of sale at \$2,5063.00 for old and \$1,7563.00 for spring chickens. Turkeys were quoted at 7c.
POTATORS—Were dull at \$1,2561.75 per bri.
SEEDS—Were thactive and nominal, New timothy was

while New Action of the basis of \$1.00 per gallon for raw. New York was quiet at \$1.0761.00, the basis of \$1.00 per gallon for raw. New York was quiet at \$1.0761.00, the familiar that the provise was the provise was nominal at 11.50. Alcohol for export was nominally firm at 386 legs, cell vered in New York.

The receipts are therein, and wood is piling up a little, but there are the rail, and wood is piling up a little. LIVE STOCK.

Total.

Same time last week
Week before last...
Shipments—
Monday...
Tuesday... .12,698 .12,667 . 9,408 . 2,122 10,031

were the following:

2 8ALBS.

Mn.

4t.

35. 1.194

36. 1.192

111. 1.214

99. 1.090

31. 1.229

53. 1.115

14. 1.11

16. 1.214

11. 16. 1.92

14. 1.11

16. 1.091

14. 1.11

16. 1.091

14. 1.11

16. 1.091

14. 1.11

16. 1.091

17. 000rado, 1.092

18. 000rado, 928

498 Colorado, 1.09

19. 974

29. 1.076

41. 953

22. 848

45 Teras. 980

35. 828

22 stockers. 749

43 Texas. 900

20 cows. 982

21 so Texas. 747

22 cows. 963

159 Texas. 747

22 cows. 963

18 cows. 963

18 cows. 963

same time last week; none offered alive.

BUFFALO, July 17, —CATTLE—Receipts, 2,348; total for the week, 7,820; market active; 102415c higher for choice lots: choice to test steers, 24,858,500; good butchers' and slippers, 34,604,80; medium, 34,3764, 40; light butchers' dull light eaching sales at \$3,506

4.00; stockers in rair supply at \$3.40; best grades disposed of.

SHEEF AND LARDS—Receipts, 4.800; total for the weez, 12.100; market active and lower; fair to good seed to the seed of t SHERF-Receipts to day, 2.200 head; total for two, days, 6,800; selling firm at yesterday's prices, at \$3.00 days. ©4.20. CINCINATI. CINCINATI. July 17.—Rods—in rood demand: com-ron. \$3.064.25: light, \$4.004.50; packing, \$4.004. 4.00; butchers' \$4.004.70; receipts, 1,555; silipments.

LUMBER.

I.UMBER,
The cargo market was again quiet, the offerings being small, and there was no pressing inquiry. Piece-stuff sold at \$8.25, and inch was quoted at \$9.00\$10.00 for common and \$10,50\$12.00 for the better grades. Lath were quiet at \$1.25, and shingles at \$1.85\$2.10. Sales: Cargo self-Japan, from Ludington, 130,006 ft piece-stuff at \$8.25; sohr Otter, from Manistee, 200,000 ft piece-stuff at \$8.25; sohr N. Gardner, from Alpena, deek load of 180,000 ft at \$12.00. eck load of 160,000 ft at \$12.00. The yard market was rather quiet, and dealers look

 Quotations:
 First and second clear, 1% and 2 inch.
 \$32,00634.00

 Third clear, 1% to 2 inch.
 28,00630.00

 Third clear, 1nch.
 36,00

 First and clear dressed siding.
 16,50

 First common dressed siding.
 2,50

 Floring.
 4,50

 Flooring, econd common, dressed.
 21,00622.00

 Flooring, third common, dressed.
 16,006 7.00

 Box boards, A., 18 linches and upwards.
 22,00

 Box boards, B.
 18 linches and upwards.
 27,00

 Box boards, C.
 17,00
 C stock boards, 10 to 12 Inch.
D or common stock boards
Fencing, 12, 14, and 16 to 20 feet.
Feacing, No. 2
Common boards.
Cull boards.
Dimension stuff.
20 to 30 feet. ath
hingles. 'A" standard to extra.
hingles, green
hingles, No. I....
edar shingles.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES. LIVERPOOL, July 17.—Prime Mess Pork—Eastern, 54s; Western, 49s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 39s: short ribs, 30s: long clear, 28s: short clear, 31s 6d; shoulders, 27s. Hams, 52s. Lard, 37s. Prime mess beef, 72s; India mess beef. 84s; extra India mess, 89s. Cheese, 45s. Tallow, 37s.

LONDON, July 17.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat quiet. Corn steady. MARK LANZ—Wheat heavy, Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet; fair average red winter, 45s; fair sverage California, 49s. Corn rather easier: fair average American mixed, 23s 8d. Cargoes on passage—Wheat quieter. Corn rather easier. Good shipping California wheat, just shipped, 46s; nearly due. 49s 8d. Exports of wheat to France and the Continent during the past week, 4,000 qrs.

reek, 4,000 qrs.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. LIVERPOOL, July 17-11:30 a. m. -PLOUR-No. 1, 248; GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1. 9s 10d; No. 2. 9s 6d; spring, No. 1, 9s 3d; No. 2, 8s 9d; white, No. 1, 10s 3d; No. 2, 10s 3d. No. 2, 10s 3d. No. 2, 10s 3d. No. 2, 10s 3d. Corn—New, No. 1, 12s 9d; No. 2, 23s 6d; old. No. 1, 27s 9d; No. 2, 27s 3d. Provisions—Pork 49s. Lard, 96s 6d. Liverroot, July 17.—Corrox—Market dull and active toward the close at 6 7-16d; sales, 18,000 bales; receipts, 300.

PROVISIONS—Lard—Americas. 37s. Bacon—Long clear, 28s 6d; short do, 31s 0d.

PRINGLEUS—PATROLEUS—23s 6d.

LINSERD OIL—28s 6d(22s.

SPIRITS OF TURNSWINK—23s 6d. 23s 6d.

LONDON, July 17.—PRINGLEUS—25s 9d.

LINSERD OIL—29s 5d. GBAIN-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 98 6d;

AMERICAN CITIES. NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK. July 17.—Guatx—Wheat quoted up 1620c per bu on limited offerings, especially for early delivery; demand less urgent; market closed tamely, and for spring grades generally weaker, though September option was neid more confidently; sales 259, 600 on, of which 11,000 bu were for prompt delivery or early arrival, including 8,000 by No. 1 Minnesots spring, choice, at 51, 111 8,000 bu Sheboygan spring at \$1,075; 18,000 bu No. 2 Ghidago spring in store at \$1.00. Corn

bu were for early delivery, including 10. 3 Cleacage in store 35,000 but at 48%c; steamer mixed, 47549480; mixed Western ungraded at 43.44940. Rye in good request for export, and quoted firmer; tales 16.000 bu No. 2 Western at 610; 3,000 but do, deliverable last haif August at 30%c. Barley dull; values nominal as last quoted. Oats steady; restricted movement; sales 82,000 bu, including white Western 12.400 bu at 3163746; mixed Western 6.400 bu at 3163746; mixed Western 6.400 bu at 3163746; no. 3 Milwaukse nominal. Provisions—Mess pork in less demand for early delivery, but held firmly; sales 230 bris within a range of \$10.3590.0.50 for fair to choice; other kinds in light request; 150 bris family mess at \$11.00; for forward delivery here. Western fises moderately sought affert, with July option quoted at \$10.20 asked: August, \$10.15910.20; September, \$10.30; October, \$10.3500.45: November and December nominal; sales 250 bris July at \$10.20; 1,000 bris September at \$10.30. Bacon held at very full prices, but without important movement. Western steam lard unusually quiet for early delivery, but quoted firmer; sales for Western delivery here, 600 tcs prime at \$8.87496.95; for forward delivery Western steam lard unusually quiet for early delivery, but quoted for early selvern ber, \$7.236; October, \$7.424; December nominal; seller the year, \$7.7303.725; sales of 500 tcs \$10.00 tcs \$7.775; december at \$7.5567.775; hobbed of or the West Indies, at \$7.5537.60; sales of 500 tcs for the Continent quoted for early delivery at \$7.007.75; chobes do for the Continent quoted for early delivery at \$7.007.75; chobes do for the Continent quoted for early delivery at \$7.007.75; chobes do for the Continent at \$7.2567.60; sales of 500 tcs for the Continent at \$7.2567.60; sales of 500 tcs for the Continent quoted for early delivery.

do for the West Indies, at \$7.5537.90; sales or 500 tos for the Continent at \$7.72\sig.07.80; sales or 500 tos for the Continent at \$7.72\sig.07.80; sales or 5007.00; SUGARS—Raw less sought after, but quoted firm on the basis of 7 3-18c for fair, and 7 5-18@7% for good refining Cuba. Whisky—Quiet; quoted at \$1.07@1.08 cash and reg-

28,000 bu grain at 7d per standard bu; for Glasgow, steam, 2,700 bris flour of through freight, reporte 2s 3d@2s 6d per bri: for Bristol, by steam, 21,000 |

28 3d@28 6d per bri; for Bristol. by steam, 21,000 1 grain at 63d per standard bu.

To the Western Associated Property of the Western Associated Property of the Western Associated Property of the Associated Pro

6.50; fancy. \$6.65@7.50; axtra Ohlo. \$4.00%.75; Minnesota patent process, good to prime, \$6.00@7.55; choice to double extra. \$7.25@8.00. Rye flour steady at \$2.75@3.30.

Connelle axtra. \$7.25@8.00. Rye flour steady at \$2.75@3.30.

Connelle axtra \$2.10@3.26.

Grain-Wheat in fair demand: receipts. 71.000 bu: No. 2 Chicago, \$1.03; Sheooygan, \$1.07%; ungraded winter red, 95c@8.1.31; 20.6. \$1.05@1.11; ungraded winter, \$1.000.1.30; No. 30.5.1.07%; ungraded winter, \$1.000.1.30; No. 30.5.1.07%; no. 2 do. \$1.14; No. 1 do. \$1.200.1.21; white \$1.07, No. 2 do. \$1.14; No. 1 do. \$1.200.1.21; white \$1.07, No. 2 do. \$1.14; No. 1 do. \$1.200.1.21; white \$1.07, No. 2 do. \$1.14; No. 1 do. \$1.200.1.21; white \$1.07, No. 2 do. \$1.14; No. 1 do. \$1.200.1.21; white \$1.000.1.25; vice and scarce; receipts. \$4.000 bu; ungraded. \$4.43&5: steamer, \$7.600.1.34c; mixed Western. \$1.000.20; white do. \$1.000.30; No. 1 do. \$1.000.1.20; white do. \$1.000.30; No. 1 do. \$1.000.1.20; white do. \$1.000.30; No. 1 do. \$1.000.1.20; white do. \$1.000.30; white do. \$1.000.1.20; white do. \$1

Thrusolbum—Quiet but steady: crude, 6%; refined, 10%c, cases.

NAPRITUSE 16: 16: 16c.

Tallow 8: 68 15: 16c.

Tallow 8: 68 16: 16c.

Tallow 8: 68 16c.

Ingot lake, 1er. Pig-iron dull and unchanged. Iron. Scotch pig. 222342; American, 15917c; sheet Russian, 109431c.

NAILS—Out, \$2.3032.40; clinch, \$4.2565.25.

PHILADELPHIA. Ps., July 17.—FLOUR—Outet and weak; supera \$2.5063.00; extras, \$3.0024.00; State and family, \$5.003.00; extras, \$3.0024.00; State and family, \$5.005.50; Monesota, \$4.5065.50; patent and high grades, \$6.0067.25.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; red, 98c; amber. \$80; white, old, \$1.13. Corn firm; yellow, 408590; mixed, 45%c. Oais steady; State and No. 1 white, 328-34c; mixed Western, 31832c. Rye, 52853c.

PROVISIONS—Steady; mess pork, \$10.00610.50. India mess best, 17c. Smouded shoulders, 66674c; sait do, 5654c. Hams, 1161129c; pickled do, 98ic104c; green do, 768c. Lard steady; loose butchers, 68ic7c; city kettle, 746754c.

BUTTEN—Quiet; creamery, 16619c; New York State and Bradford County. Pennsylvania, extras, 14618c; Western Reserve, 105212c.

EGOS—A shade firmer; State, 12c; Western, choice, 10c.

HEBSE-Firm; State, fancy, 714@Sc; Western choice, WHISKY-Unchanged. RECEIPTS-Fiour, 1,700 bris; wheat, 4,800 bu; corn, 3,500 bu; oats, 11,000 bu. 3.500 bu; oata, 11.000 bu.

9r. Louis, July 17.—Corros—Quiet and unchanged; middlings, 11c.
Flous—Nominally sinchanged; only a small jobbing

rade. Wheat opened a shade better and closed dull;
No. 2 red fail, 87% 88c cash; 2238224. August; 8268
83c September: No. 3 do. 85% 686 cash; 836883c;
Super September: No. 3 do. 85% 686 cash; 836883c;
Super September: No. 3 do. 85% 686 cash; 836883c;
Super September: No. 3 do. 85% 686 cash; 836883c;
Super September: Oat super; No. 2 mixed, 35%
68336 cash; 3368-846 dagust; 37% c September: Oat squite but firm at 286% cash; 24% 24% c. Rye—No demand.

Paovisions—Pork quiet but firm: jobbing. \$8.658
9.75. Lard nominally unchanged: \$8.5566.00. Bulk meats firm but slow; small lots of shoulders; \$8.00;
summer cear ribs. \$5.75. Hacon quiet at \$8.5068.025
for shoulders; \$8.37% 68.50 for clear ribs; \$6.8246 for shoulders: \$6.37\(\pi_0.30\) for dear ribs; \$6.62\(\pi_0.62\) for clear.

RECEIPTS-Flour. \$2.00 bris; wheat, 77.000 bu; corn, 6,00.001 cots, 8,00.001; rye, none; bariey, none.

SHIPMENTS-Flour. \$5.000 bris; wheat, none; corn, none; cats, none; rye, none; brief, none.

NEW OBLEANS. July 17. -Flours-Quiet and weak; superfine. \$5.00; XX. \$3.50; XXX. \$3.75\(\pi_0.50\). SURVEY ST. \$5.50; GRAIN-CORN dull, weak; and lower st sec. Oats in fair demand at 35c.

CONS-MEAL-Strong; held at \$2.50\(\pi_2.20\).

HAY-Market dull; prime quoted at \$13.00; choice, \$14.00.

PROVISIONS-POR-Market dull at \$10.57\(\pi_0.60\). Lard

HAY—Market dull; prime quoted at \$18.00; choice, \$14.00.
Provisions—Pork—Market dull at \$10.37%. Lard frimer: tierce quoted at \$7.50.88.25; keg. \$8.00.88.75. Bulk mears scarce and frimer; shoulders quoted loose at \$5.60; packed, 55%. Bacon higher; shoulders nominally 5%c; clear rib, 7c; clear, 74%c; hams dull; sugarcured, 10%at2c, as in size.

WHISKY—Dull and heavy; Western rectified quoted at \$1.07%1.08.
GROCRHIS—Coffee—Nothing doing, owing to scarcity of supplies. Sugar frimer: common, 75%c; fair to fully fair, 74.88%c; prime, 8%c; yellow clarified, 9% 9%c. Moissee quiet but frim; common, 25%; fair, 25%se; prime to choice, 37%42c. Rice in good demand at full prices; 64% 37%c.
BRAN—Quiet at 800.
BOSTON.

mand at full prices; 616 374c.

Bran—Quiet at 60c.

Bran—Quiet active; manufacturers free purchasers; no material change in prices, but a fign feeling for medium fine fieeces, and combing, and delaines; tendency of the market upward; as compared with prices for new clip at the West, the market here is quite low; fine delaine scientions very generally held higher: large sales recently having reduced the stock materially; some holders are not now disposed to sell under 45c; demand for Ohio and Pennsylvania has been good; considerable sales at 57c.

Selection of the selections with a good demand, and manufacturers ready to take all a good demand, and manufacturers ready to take all a love. Sleady. Western.

Love. Sleady. Western.

Selection western.

Selections of the selection of the selections of the selection of the selecti

S. 00: Minnesota extras. \$3.0045.75: No. 2. \$4.759
5.25: Hilmois. \$3.005.75; St. Louis. \$5.006.00:
5.25: Hilmois. \$5.005.75; St. Louis. \$5.006.00:
6.00: Minnesota patent process. \$7.50: Fancy brands. \$7.75
6.00: Grain—Corn in fair demand: mixed and yellow. 49
6.50: steamer. 46.47c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm; No. 1 and extra white. 41c: No. 2 white,
58.69.60: No. 3 white. 346.35c: mixed. 336.39c:
HKOEUFTS—Flour. 27 bris; corn. 34.000 bu; wheat,
14.000 bu; oats. 15.000 bu.

SALTTMORE.

BALTIMORE. July 17.—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat—Western active. firm, and higher:
No. 2 Western winter red. spot. \$1.034; July. \$1.036; August and September. \$1.00 Corn—Western firm and higher: Western mixed apot, and July. 49c: August.
48%c; September. \$1.00 Corn—Western firm and higher: Western mixed, apot, and July. 49c: August.
48%c; September. 496.49%c; steamer. 42%d
42%c. Oats firmer but quiet: Western white. 32c; do mixed, 36c; Ponnsylvania, 30631c. Hye opminal.
HAY—Unchanged.
BETTER—Firmer: not quotably higher.
PSTBOLEUM—Quiet: refined, 10%c; crude, 8%c8%c.
COFFEE—Firm and unchanged.
WHISEY—Firm at \$1.08.
RECHITS—Firm at \$1.08.
RECHITS—Flour, 1,5:00 bris; wheat, 50,000 bu; corn.
\$3.000 bu: oats, 1,000 bu; yes 500 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, \$0.00 bu; corn. 21,000 bu.
FREGUITS—Unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO.

July 39c: August, 39c; No. 2 amber, 39c; No. 2 red winter, spot, \$1.04; do new, 90c; July, 99c; No. 2 red winter, spot, \$1.04; do new, 90c; July, 99c; No. 2 red winter, spot, \$1.04; do new, 90c; July, 99c; No. 2 red winter, spot, \$1.04; do new, 90c; July, 90c; August, 51.05; July, 90c; August, 49c; No. 2 amber, 92c; No. 2 red winter, spot, \$1.04; do new, 90c; July, 90c; August, 62c; Minsed. 40%c; No. 2 awgust, 20c; white, 50c; Minsed. 40%c; rejected, 30%c; damaged, 5240c. Oats dull; No. 2 August, 20c; white, 50c; Minsed. 40%c; rejected, 30%c; damaged, 50c; Minsed. 40%c; No. 2 awgust, 20c; white, 50c; Minsed. 50c; oats, 63.000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 600.000 bu; corn. 13,000 bu; oats, none.

IN S none. In Storre—Wheat, 880,000 bu; corn, 177,000 bu; pais, 63,000 bu. CINCINNATI, O., July 17.—Corron—Quiet but firm

CINCINATI, O. July 17.—COTTON—Quiet but firm at 11%c.

FLOUR—Firmer, but not quotably higher.
GRAIN—Wheat fairly active and a shade higher; new, 80,495c. Corn quiet, at 40,642c. Oats in good demand at full prices; 276,30c. Kye dull at 556,55c. Barley in fair demand; searce; fall, 45,650c.

PROVISIONS—FORK quiet but firm at \$10,25. Lard in good demand and prices a shade tower; steam. \$7,25; current, \$6,95; kettle, \$7,25,97.50. Hulk meats strong and higher: shoulders held at \$7,25; abort 70s, seles at \$5,925; cash; \$8,1068,25 buyer August; abort clear, \$6,25. Bulk meats strong and higher at \$5,73, \$6,375; 66,50. Bulk meats strong and higher at \$5,73, \$6,375; 66,50. Bulk meats strong and higher at \$5,75. \$6,375; 66,50. Bulk meats strong and higher at \$5,75. \$6,375; 66,50. Bulk meats strong and higher at \$5,75. \$6,375; 66,50. Bulk meats strong and higher at \$5,75. \$6,375; 66,50. Bulk meats strong and higher at \$5,75. \$6,375; 66,50. Bulk meats strong and higher at \$6,75. \$6,575; 67,575; 6

steers, \$4.75 receipts, \$2.6523.37; up corrections, \$4.20 receipts, 4.000. Ross—Demand active; Yorkers and Baltimore, \$4.20 (44.40; mixed heavy, \$4.154.35; butchers to fancy, \$4.264.50; receipts, 2.700. 84. 2564-350; receipts, 2, 700.
SHEEF—permad light, but holders firm; prices unchanged; receipts, 400.
MILWAUKER, July 17.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged, GRAIN—Whest firm; opened the higher; closed, GRAIN—Whest firm; opened the higher; closed.

STM: No. 1 Milwankee, hard, \$1.00; No. 1 Milwankee, \$1.05; No. 2 Milwankee, \$1.03; July, \$1.00; August, 80:60; Saptember, 85:60; No. 2 Milwankee, \$5.80; Corn higher; No. 2 38:90. Oats quiet but siendy No. 2 28:90; No. 2 apring, nominally 88:970e; August 714:726; September, \$5.0.

PROVISIONS—Curiet but steady. Jess pork, \$0.5 cash and July. Prime steam lard, \$7.00.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffaio, 15:0.

RECEIPTS—Flour, \$5.00 bris; wheat, \$6.00 bu.

BRIPMENTS—Flour, \$2.500 bris; wheat, \$6.00 bu.

BUFFALO, N. Y.. July 17.—Graix—Wheat ve scarce; market nearly bare; sales of 500 bu No. 1 Mi wankee club at \$1.10. Corn dull and heavy; i car hig mixed solu at 46c. Oats neglected. Hys neglected Barley neglected. INDIANAPOLIS. Ind., July 17.-PLOUS-Quiet and

INDIANAPOLIA IDA. Suly 17.

IMPOLIANAPOLIA IDA. SULY 17.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet at 88c; July, 83%c; August, 80c.

Corn steady at 28c. Oats firmer at 29%27c. Rye, 43c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer; shoulders held at 5%c; clear ribs at 8c. Lard. 7c; hams, 990%c.

DETROIT, DETROIT,

DETROIT, July 17.—FLOUR—Nothing doing.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet: extra, \$1.16; August, \$1.04

\$1.04%; No. 1 white, \$1.14%cl.116; amber, none sold.

OSWEGO, July 17.—GRAIN—Wheat higher; club, \$1.10. Corn steady; No. 2 Toledo, 48c; State, 44c.

Oats firm; white, 30c; mixed, 31c.

PEONIA. PEORIA, July 17.—HIGHWINES—Dull; offered COTTON.

onstwise, 49. SAVANNAH, July 17.—Corron—Firm; asking higher; middling, 10 13-16c; low middling, 10 7-16c; good ordinary, 10 1-16c; net receipts, 198 bales; sales, 100;

PETROLEUM. PETROLEUM,
CLEVELAED, O., July 17.—PETROLEUM—Market unchanged; standard white, 110 test, 856c.
Oil. CITT. Pa., July 17.—PETROLEUM—Market opened steady at 8656 bild, and advanced to \$1.0156c, closting
steady; \$1.00 bid; shipmenta, 43,000 bris, averaging
33.000; transactions, 250,000 bris.
PITTSBURGO, Pa., July 17.—PETROLEUM—Crude,
firm; \$1.20 at Parker's; refined, 1056c at Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS NEW YORK, July 17.—Wool finnels continue in good demand; cotton goods in irregular request, but steady; prints quiet; fancy cassimeres and worsted coatings rather more active; hosiery, shirts and drawers, and fancy knit woolens in fair request. The Bulletin says: "Six thousand cases blankets will be peremptorily sold at auxiliar Tuesday nays."

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, July 17.-SPIRITS TURPENTING-Steady at 261/c. PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Ex-Senator Cameron Replies to Thurle NEW YORK, July 14 .- To the Editor of the New York Tribune: Gen. Simon Cameron, as will be seen, authorizes such use of the follow ing letter as will best correct a misapprehe sion relating to President Lincoln's second nomination. Its publication seems alike due to

nomination. Its publication seems alike due to Gen. Cameron and to myself:

Donegah Farm, Lane Co., Penn., July 9, 1878.

—My Dear Sir: On my way here, I have been reading your letter in the New York Tribune of Friday last, and I hasten at once to say that, in the interview to which you allude, I was mistakenly supposed to have said 'Weed' when I said 'Waed.' Of course, I spoke of Mr. Chase and Mr. Wade as opposing a second term for Mr. Lincoln, and not of you, whom everybody knew to be zealously in favor of it. There was another error in the same interview, in making me speak of a movement to 'impeach Mr. Lincoln, 'when, in fact, I was only speaking of the movement to prevent his renomination. With these two exceptions, the report of what I said was singularly accurate, and these mistakes were so slight that I supposed every reader would correct them for himself, or I would have done so.

All I said in reference to Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, and in regard to the Russian Mission, is literally true; and I do not doubt that whit you say is equally so. Any variance between us is only another illustration of the difference of impressions created by difference of standpoints. Indeed, it happens that I have a note from Mr. Lincoln, in his own handwriting, dated as early as Dec. 31, 1860, in which he announces his determination to nominate me to the Senate as 'Essecretary of the Treasury or as writing, dated as early as Dec. 31, 1869, in which he announces his determination to nominate me to the Senate as "as Secretary of the Treasury or as Secretary of War-which of the two, I have not yet definitely decided."

I need not assure you that I reciprocate fully the kind sentiments you express toward me, or that you are at liberty to make any use you think proper of this note. Very truly yours.

Sixon Cameron.

The late Senator Wade, of Ohio, united with the late Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, in a violent pronunciamento against Mr. Lincoln's renomination, which was published over their own names. But, like many other hostile movements from prominent radical Republic-aus, it recoiled upon themselves. Mr. Lincoln, in his conversation with Gen. Cameron on the subject of his renomination, very naturally, therefore, associated Senator Wade with Gov. Chase. T. W.

Eads' Money-Eating Jettles. "Official—published by order of the Honora-ole Secretary of War"—is attached to the fol-

ble Secretary of War"—is attached to the following:
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE. PORT EADS,
SOUTH PASS, La., July 4. 1878.—Editor New Orleans Times: July 2, at average flood tide, there was a channel over South Pass bar 21.9 feet deep, having a least width of 150 feet; at high tide of the day depths were increased one foot, and at low tide lessened one-half a fobt.

Two small lumps, or one larger, if they connect, prevented the existence of a channel twenty-three feet deep at average flood tide.

I cerlify that the above is a correct statement.

M. R. Brown,
Captain of Engineers, U. S. A.

Long are Capt. Eads received \$500,000 for a channel 20 feet deep and 200 feet wide; next \$50,000 for a channel 22 feet deep and 200 feet wide, on a showing (†) of a "cractical" channel of nearly 24 feet.

Determine the second of the channel channel of the channel channel of the channel c

But on July 4, inst., this channel, consider But on July 4, inst., this channel, considered within a fraction of 24 jeet deep and 200 feet wide, and for which the sum of \$1,500,000 has been paid by Government, was only 21.9 feet deep, "having a least width of 150 feet." "Two small lumps prevented the existence of a channel 23 feet deep at average flood tide." So Capt. Eads cannot depend on even a 21.9-foot channel, though aiready paid for 24 feet. It is the fault of the mud lumps. That is exactly what persons of little faith in the jettics have argued.

what persons of little faith in the jetties have argued.

Several days after Capt. Brown's official report of the 4th linst., the Teutomia had to wait twenty-four hours for flood-tide to give her safe passage. She drew only 21 feet. Capt. Eads started out sneering at dredging. He has accomplished nothing except by dredging. He dare not remove his dredge-boats for one month. Yet the jetties are a great success. And they are—in Ead's newspapers, which do not print the facts.

Eating Their Weight in Ice. The heat in the California and Consolidated Virginia mines is at present so intense and the demand for ice so great that the consumption of ice amounts to ninety-six pounds per day per man. The heating great part is caused by the unavoidable obstruction. ber man. The heat on great part is caused by the unavoidable obstruction of the draft in the Consolidated Virginia shaft by the platforms on which the men stand while engaged in retimbering. The heat in the lower levels is also aggravated by the heat on the surface. A man who can eat his weight in ice every day ought to be a good one to send in search of the North Poic.

MISCELLANEOUS. Dr. JAMES, PRIVATE DISPENSARY. 204 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. It is well known Dr. James for the past 38 years has stood of the head of the profession in the treatment of all special as-derende diseases that regular immediate attantion. A book is the million, explaining who should marry 7 Why not 7 Outy 7 cents to prepay postage. Gall or write; Dr. James has be room and parison, one patient never moves a not an expension of the constitution free. Office hours 9 a. M. to 3 P. M., Sunday, 10-11 Dr. James 1s 60 years of age.

MATHEY daed for over d years with great success by the physicians of Paris, don, and success for the CAYLUS perior to all others for the CAYLUS perior to all others for the CAYLUS perior to all prompt cure of all discount of the CAYLUS perior to all prompt cure of all discount of the CAYLUS perior to all prompt cure charges, relief the cay of the cay NO CURE Dr. Kean

173 South Clark-st., Chiengo. onsult personally or by mail, free of charge, on al onic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr.J. Kean is the y physician in the city who warrants curse or no pay PRESCRIPTION FREE. For the speedy cure of Nervous Deblity, wan energy, etc., and the whole train of gloomy attents. Anydraggist has the ingredients. Address JAOHES CO., 130 West Sitter-sc., Cincinnate.

BADWAY'S REMEDIES. From the Hon. Thurlow West

Dr. RADWAY'SR. R. R. REMEDIES After Using Them for Several Years, After Using them.
Naw York, Jan. 4, 1877.—Dran Str.: Having them.
Figure used your medicines, doubtingly at first, befull years used your medicines, doubtingly at first,
and strength of the strength of th

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF Cures the Werst Pains in from Ones. Twenty Minutes. NOT ONE HOUR After reading this advertisement need any one set from pain. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN. It was the first, and is The Only Pain Remedy That instantly stops the most exeruciating pain, allan inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, stomach. Bowels, or other glands, or of the congestion of th FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

matter how violent or excruciating the pain the EUMATIC, Bed-Ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Narrowal aralgic, or prostrated with disease may are an extensive to the control of RADWAY'S READY RELIED

WILL AFFORD INSTANT BASE WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterios, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenzs,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgis, Rheumatism,
Coid Chills, Ague Chills,
Chilblains, and Prost Bites.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the set or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will share case and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water wills after when ments cure Crampa, Spassan, Sour Stomes Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cole. Wind in the Bowels, and all internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAT, with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water, it better than French Brandy or Bittern as a stimula.

FEVER AND AGUE. FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cents. There is a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever as Ague and all other Maiarious, Billious, Scaries, Transfer Tellow, and other Fevers (aided by MADWATS FILLS) so quick as RADWATS READY RELIEF. Thy

Strong and pure Rich Blood-Increase of Flesh at Weight-Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion second DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent has made the most astonishing cores: so quick, sored are the changes the body undergoes under the infesse of this truly wonderful medicine, that

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt. THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

hem.
If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wall
and decomposition that are continually progress,
ucceeds in arresting times wastes, and repairs the acrith new material made from healthy blood—as the
sarsaparilian will and does secure—a cur is erain; for when once this remedy commences its wifor purification, and succeeds in diminishing the less
wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day hastient will feel himself stronger, the food direct
etter, appetite improving, and flesh and weightreasing.

reasing.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excitatemedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrotland Constitutional and Skin diseases, but it is the only particle our for Kidney and Bladder Complaints Orinary and Womb Diseases. Gravel, Disbetes, Proc. Stoppage of Water. Incontinence of Urine. Bright Disease. Albuminuris, and in all cases where there brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloud, with substances like the white of an egg or threat with substances like the white of an egg or threat white sike, or there is a morbid, dark billious demands and white bone-dust deposits, and when ther pricking, burning sensation when passing waste.

Tumor of Twelve Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent Dz. Radway-I have had Ovarian Tumor had ovaries and howels. All the doctors and "there was no nelp for it." I tried everything that was reamended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Essential and thought I would try it. but had no faith in it. because I had suffered for twelve years. I took its built of the Resolvent and one box of Radway's Plin, and bottles of your Resolving Relief; and tarer is not a size tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, susterial tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, susterial tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, susterial was in the left side of the bowels, over the grow write this o you for the benefit of others. You capublish it of you choose. HANNAH P. KNAP.

PRICE, - - \$1 Per Bottle. AN IMPORTANT LETTER ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 30, 1875.—Dr. Rappar-Kind Sir: I have been taking your Resolvent, Bar-lating Pills, and also using the Result Relief steet on year for ovarian tumors on the abdomen, which the most eminent physicians of our Medical College po-bounced incurable. nounced incurable.

They were like knots on a tree. My weight was pounds when I commenced with your remedies, now it is two hundred and ten pounds. but they are all gone yet. I have taken twenty-four bottles of solvent, inthe of Relief, and Wenty-four bottles of ligot the medicines from 0. Grenvill. Piesse see your book. "Faise and True."

MRS. C. ERAFF.

MRS. C. ERAPS. Another Letter from Mrs. C. Krapf. Dn. Radway—Kind Sir: I take the liberty to abbey your medicines. Three of the tumors are suffered on an an armonic specific speci We are well acquainted with Mrs. Kraff. See is estimable lady, and very benevolent. She has been means of selling analy bottles of the Resolvent by the druggists Ann Arbor, to persons afflicted with interest and the control of the Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 18-1875.

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS!

in the fiesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the from all the above-named disorders. Price, 200 per box. Sold by Drucgists. READ FALSE AND TRUE

Warren-ct., Now York Information with

SPORTING

A Hot Game an Chicago Over Cornell the Winn

Oared Cor Harv Fast Work in the Ti

Races at Toler BASE-I The last game of the series was played here the management of the tionably better for them ence. The latter esse than usual, but this may count of the weather, plunging about in the which threatened to swe ground altogether. The the White Stockings, who must of Ferguson's

hands were out, on An inning Creamer age muffed Remsen's grou muffed Remsen's group
were out. The runne
second, then ran to this
home on a wild pitch, me
wishout a hit. In
inning Start hit a line 's
field fence, and by spie
third, whence he ran in
Frequeon's fly. In the
reached first on Foley's
in from second on Rem
Start made a hit. got
error, and scored while.
Anson. The visitors as
ning, earning the run.
Dairymple, and Peters
insee were full when Ge
The latter hesitate
then sent the ball
got away. Joe got it and sent it towards hard but the throw was high the seats, so that three r brought the Milwaukees the seventh they picked error of Hallian's. Th and remained so until Larkin sent a beauty to

second on it. A moine with as much skill as pended on Remsen, an Harvidge, c... Start, 2 b..... Anson, l, f.... Anson, I.
Ferguson, 8. 8.
Hallinan, 2 b...
Cassidy, r. f...
Larkin, p...
Hankinson, 3 b.
R msen, c. f... Total.... Dairymple, l. f. Peters, s. c. Goodman, 1 b. ... Foley, 3 b. ...

Foley, 3 b.... Creamer, 2 b.... Bennett, c..... Holbert, r. f.... Golden, c. f..... Weaver, p..... Total ... Innings-Runs earned—Ch Two-base hits—L Three-base hits—

Umpire-McLean, of Phil The game was marked it though the heat was not more action than could be the outfielding by a wondinning, though Cassidy, the also did some excellenter, called by the crowd cause he brought in twanother, and showed the game. The most remark by Hankinson, Harbidge, July has been a pretty White Stockings so far; two eight and lost one, that they have won eight any.

To-morrow and Saturda Peoria and the Milwauke ANESVILLE, Wis., Ju
Citys. of Rockford, suffer
the year at the hands of there this afternoon. The
Forest Cays, 1.

WASHIN WASHINGTON, D. C., Jul
citing rame of base-bal
the New Bedfords, of Cor
tionals, of this city, which
the score, at the end of thing 6 to 6.

BUPPALO, N.Y., July 17 London, Ont., July 17. THE T Tolebo, July 17 .- At day in the first race for 81,500, divided, six start

In the second race, 2 divided, seven started: ain Quail: ..

Mountain Quali:
Croxie
Lucille
Convoy
Bay Charlie.

Time-2:20; 2

In the third race, for
four started.

Sailie.
Lucy.
Sweetzer Lucy.
Sweetzer
Sleepy George
Time-2:21½, 2:23, 2:36
Lucy and Sleepy Georg
In the second heat, makin
them. At the conclusion
race was postponed till to
The attendance was light
the hottest of the seasop

THE .

CORNELLS VS Aubtrs, N. Y., July vard eight-oared Freshm Referee Bialice at 4:13 p exceedingly hot, and I calm. Cornell was affect their position on the insi-vard followed soon after, on the outside, awaiting precautions, the referee moving grand stand, nine cars, well filled, at oarsmen from the start Southern Central Railroa contern Central Bailroa rods from the course. Take the water smultane rate of nearly forty strok freat quarter-mile Cornell. Take the half-u a finit length,—time, 2:30, strokes and Harvard ter made in 5:33, with Harva lengths in the rear. Two Cornell in 11:23, and Harvard the pulling thirty-four per rearing the bnoy Harva pourt, but by a superior da commanding lead. The

WAYS REMEDIES. Hon. Thurlow Wee INDORSING AY'SR. R. R. REMEDIES sing Them for Several Years.

R. R.

ONE HOUR WAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CUR ly Pain Remedy

of the Kidneys,
iden of the Bladder,
nation of the Bladder,
nation of the Bowels,
pestion of the Lungs,
for Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
oup, Diphtheria,
nfluenza,
she, Toothache,
tralgia, Rheumatism,
Coid Chills, Ague Chills,
Chilblains, and Frost Bites.

of the READY RELIEF to the parte pain or difficulty exists will afford drops in half at tumbler of water will in the comment. Some Stomsch. Headache. Diarrines. Dysentery, Colic. etc. and all lucernal Pains. d always carry a bottle of RADWATS with them. A few drops in water ness or pain from change of water. It much Brandy or Bittern as a stimulant. ER AND AGUE.

. RADWAY'S

arillian Resolvent set astenishing cures: so quick, so rapid the body undergoes under the influence paerful medicine, that

an Increase in Flesh and ght is Seen and Felt.

EAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

nd Bladder Complaints,

Twelve Years' Growth y Radway's Resolvent

- - \$1 Per Bottle. ORTANT LETTER.

Mich., April 30, 1875.—Dr. Rapway-ve been taking your Resolvent, Regu-also using the Ready Relef about one in tumors on the abdomen, which the hysicians of our Medical College proofe.

• knots on a tree. My weight was 275 commenced with your remedies, and theired and ten pounds but they are use have taken twenty-four bottles of fills. Relief, and twenty-four bottles of pills. here from G. Grenvill. Piezas send maise and True."

MRS. C. KRAPF.

Kind Sir: I take the liberty to address health is greatly improved by the use of the tumors are entirely urth is nearly so. Dropy is gone, health and my weight decreasing to indure of many calls this summing to indure of the your medicine dornous for me, one from Canada. Horee from Jackson, and from this place.

MIS. C. KRAFF.

MIS. C. KRAFF.

Squainted with Mrs. Krapf. She is an and very benevolent. She has been the among the control of Yours respectfully EBERBACH & CO.

R. RADWAY'S

LATING PILLS!

aleas, elegantly coated with awest gam, a, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radithe our of all disorders of the Scowells, Kidney, Bladder, Nervous et al. (1998). The constitution of coativeness, Indiana, Billounsess, Billouns Fever, and all derangements of secra. Warranted to effect an open control of the coation of the of Radway's Pills will free the state hove-named disorders. Price, 25 can by Druggists.

SPORTING EVENTS

A Hot Game and a Victory for Chicago Over Milwaukee. Cornell the Winner in the Eight-Oared Contest with

Fast Work in the Trotting and Pacing Races at Toledo Yesterday.

Harvard.

BASE-BALL.

CHICAGO-MILWAUKEE. The last game of the Milwaukee-Chicago The last Education of the Grays. It was unques-the management of the Grays. It was unques-tionally better for them in the way of an audi-The latter essential was rather smaller n usual, but this may be set down to the ac-nt of the weather, which was charging and aging about in the nineties with a freedom and altogether. The game was opened by White Stockings, who took a run, after two nds were out, on Anson's hit and Creamer's of Ferguson's fly. In the second naming Creamer again showed up, and maifed Remsen's grounder, when two hands were out. The runner hurried away to maßed Reusen's grounder. When two hands were out. The runner hurried away to second, then ran to third on a passed ball, and home on a wild pitch, making a record of a run wildout a hit. In the third implies hand start hit a line drive up against right-field feace, and by spiendid running reached the second in the second of the second in when Golden muffed Feruson's fly. In the next inning Larkin reached first on Foley's error, and was brought in from second on Remsen's hit. In the fifth sart made a hit, got around on Creamer's error, and scored while Weaver was putting out also in The visitors scored in the second in ring, earning the run. In the third, Weaver, Dairyuple, and Peters made asie hits, and the lisses were full when Goodman hit to Hallinan. The latter hesitated a moment and then sent the ball to Start, but it get away. Joe got it back again quickly and sent littowards Harbidge to catch Dairymple, but the throw was high and the hall went into the seats, so that three runs were tallied. This brought the Milwaukees temporarily ahead. In the serenth they picked out their last run on an erfor of Hallinan's. The score was then a tie, and remained so until the last inning, when larkin sent a beauty to left field and reached second on it. A moment after he stole third with as much skill as audacity. The run depended on Remsen, and he gained great applanes by hitting a hard liner up against right-fill fence, and bringing in the run which won the game. Following is

field fence, and bringing in the run which won the game. Following is

Runs earned—Chicago, 2; Milwaukee, 2. Two-base hits—Larkin, 1. Three-base hits—Start, 1. Total bases on clean hits—Chicago, 10; Milwau-Total cases on telear his-Chicago, 10; Ariwaulee, 7.
First base on verors—Ferguson. 2; Larkin, 1;
Remsen, 2; Dairympie, 1; Goodman, 1; Foley, 1;
Creamer, 2; Weaver, 1—Chicago, 5; Milwaukee, 6.
Rrors affecting the score—Start, 2; Hallinan, 1;
Rey, 1; Creamer, 3; Bennett, 3; Weaver, 1.
Left on bases—Ferguson, 2; Hallinan, 1; Remsen, 2; Dalrympie, 2; Peters, 2; Creamer, 1;
Bennett, 1; Weaver, 1—Chicago, 5; Milwaukee, 6.
Deable play—Dalrympie and Goodman,
Psmed balls—Harbidge, 1; Bennett, 1.
Wild pitches—Larkin, 2; Weaver, 2.
Ralls called—On Larkin, 18; on Weaver, 14.
Strikes called—Off Larkin, 18; off Weaver, 17.
Sunck out—Harbidge, 1; Cassidy, 2; Hankinson, 1; Creamer, 1; Bennett, 2; Golden, 2.
Umpire—McLean, of Philadelphia.
The game was marked by some fine play, al-

The rame was marked by some fine play, although the heat was not encouraging for any more action than could be helped. Remsen led the outfielding by a wonderful catch in the last ming, though Classidy, Golden, and Dalrymble also did some excellent work. I was, however, called by the crowd Remsen's game, because he brought in two of the runs, made mother, and showed the best catch of the game. The most remarkable infield play was by Hankinson, Harbidge, and Ferguson.

July has been a pretty good month for the white Stockings so far; they have since the 1st won eight and lost one. It is also noticeable that they have won eight games since they lost any.

To-morrow and Saturday the Chicagos play in Peuria and the Milwaukees in Cleveland.

JANESVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., July 17.—The Forest

litys, of Rockford, suffered their first defeat of the year at the hands of the Actives of this city bere this afternoon. The score was Actives, 9: Forest Cays, 1. WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17—There was an exciting game of base-ball here to-day, between the New Bedfords, of Connecticut, and the Nationals, of this city, which resulted in a draw, the score, at the end of the ninth inning, standing 6 to 6.

BUFFALO, N.Y., July 17.—Buffalos, 6; Stars, 3.
LONDON, Out., July 17.—Tecumsen, 13; Low-ells, 0.

THE TURF.

TOLEDO RACES.
TOLEDO, July 17.—At the Trotting Park today in the first race for the 2:24 class, purse

\$1,500, divided, six started: Modec.

Mambrino Kate.

Tane—2:23; 2:25; 2:24.

2:28 class, pur In the second race, 2:28 class, purse \$1,000, ded, seven started:

Pane 2:21%, 2:23, 2:26%, 2:23%, 2: Lucy and Steepy George were head and head in the second heat, making a dead heat between them. At the conclusion of the fifth heat, the race was postponed till to-morrow.

The attendance was light, to-day having been the hottest of the season.

In the third race, for pacers, purse \$500,

THE OAR.

CORNELLS VS. HARVARDS. BURN, N. Y., July 17 .- The Cornell-Harare eight-oared Freshman race was called by Referee Bialitie at 4:13 p. m. The weather was recedingly hot, and the water not entirely an Cornell was affeat first, and paddled to position on the inside of the course. Harmat fallowed soon after, and halted in position the outside, awaiting the word. With a few realising, the referee gave the word from the comparised thirty-start, well filled, which accompanied the terms, well filled, which accompanied the terms from the start to the field on the from the start to the finish on the con Central Railroad, not more than eight bottem Central Railroad, not more than eight to from the course. The crews seemed to take the water simultaneously, and started at a major nearly forty strokes per minute. In the instructer-mile Cornell had forged half a length sheet, which at the half-mile was increased to a fine leavent,—time, 2:30,—Cornell rowing forty strokes and Harvard ten less. The mile was made in 5:38, with Harvard one and one-half leasts in the rear. Two miles was passed by Cornell in 11:35, and Harvard in 11:34, each nalling thrity-four per minute. Previous to reaching the buoy Harvard made a powerful a commanding lead. The last mile assured Cornell's victory, and cheers urging her on from the shore, were tunnultuous. Cornell crossed the false line the winner by nearly three lengths, in

Cornell had a great majority of admirers in the crowd, and when they finished they were kreeted with tremendous cheering, and the peculiar cry of Cornell from thousands of throats. The excitement among the Cornell students was of the wildest description, a great number rushing into the lake waist deep to carry their victorious comrades ashore. The din of every locomotive and steamboat whistle added to the general confusion, and the cheering was prolonged long after the race.

Courtney, the champion single sculler, was official time-keeper. Each crew was forced to row with substitutes. It was generally conceded that Corneil had the advantage in position, as the water was smoother inshore than outside.

MARINE NEWS.

THE TUG WAR.

The Vessel-Owners' Towing Company and the Union Towing Association have issued, jointly, a circular stating that on and after July 20 no disbills of vessels from outside to their dock, unless some of the boats of those lines do all of the inside towing and also tow the vessel out on her next trip. When outside, inside towing and towing out is dene by the boats of either line (no matter which), the regular discount will be made as here-

which), the regular discount will be made as heretolore.

The Independent Line of tugs met the above
edict by a prompt reduction of the excessive towing tariff, taking 50 per cent off the schedule rates
upon which all the line and wild boats have based
their prices. It is known that small vessels and
those in the lumber trade have by corners knocked
off their small freight lists by the disproportioned
towing rates. The Trainaxs mentioned the tact
awhile ago that out of \$80 freight money which a
small vessel had received, her Captain was compelled to pay \$40 for towing up the river.

The lumber-carrying vessels were not slow yesterday in taking advantage of the reduction
afforded by the independent tugs, which got
alraye share of the business. It was learned that
neithe of the association tug lines had made reductions equal to that of the conspetitors.

CLEVELAND PORT ITEMS. The Cleveland Herald of Tuesday has the follow

ing:

The prop Oscar Fownsend and the schr Wall have gone to Ashtabula to unload ore, where they are likely to be detained some time on account of the lack of dock room. The Ohio has been there five days already.

There is complaint that our docks are very full, and that ore must be wheeled a long way to find room for it. Coal is also very picuty and the receipts heavy, averaging some 200 cars per day as well as some twenty boat loads by cans).

that ore must be wheeled a long way to find room for it. Coal is also very plenty and the receipts heavy, averaging some 500 cars per day as well as some twenty boat loads by canal,

The Prop Conestoga will be ready to leave to-day. Chief-Eegineer Moses, of the Anchor Line, is here to inspect and receive her on the part of the Commany. Here to make as estimated by the Custom-House of Clair The Delaware will go into dry-dock before the starts out again, but not right away, she in not damaged badly by her recent mishap at Plot Isle not damaged badly by her recent mishap at Plot Isle not damaged badly by her recent mishap at Plot Isle not damaged badly by her recent mishap at Plot Isle not damaged badly by her recent mishap at Plot Isle not damaged badly by her recent mishap at Plot Isle not damaged badly by her recent mishap at Plot Isle not damaged badly by her recent mishap at Plot Isle not damaged badly by her recent mishap at Plot Isle not damaged with the passages to the breakwater, and the opinions of Early all of them were adverse to the arrrangement, as it was claimed that it would at times make rough water inside, which would increase the danger of colisions between vessels anchored bade and those running in there before a heavy with, formerly of the Pelican and lately mater of the Pelican, it is said be had four the pleasage, it is also be the command of the Pelican, it is also be the formal into an damaged a schooner at Buffalo, and had a lot of canvas spill off Gleveland. Now they are trying to charge the recent secident to the Delaware up to his account, as it happened during als watch, though Capt. Honderson was do deck at the same time. Capt. Gould is known here as a very fine man and a good seaman, but of late has had very bad luck.

BUFFALO,
BUFFALO,
July 17. -Lake freights are dull and

-Props Fountain City, mdse, Chicago: Nyack, ndse, Duluth; stmr Alaska, Put-in-Bay; schrs mdse, Duluth; stmr Alaska, Put-in-Bay; schrs Scotia Mears, 640 tons sand; Ellen Spry, 1, 100 tons coal, Chicago; Wabash, mdse, Cleveland; R. B. Norris, 1, 100 tons coal, Milwaukce; barge H. & G. Joseph, Saginaw.
Vessels Passing Port Colborne lock for twenty-four hours ending 8 p. m., July 16.—Westward—Bark George B. Stoan, Cleveland to Kingston; schrs Starling, Black River to Toronto; Ontario and Montreal, Petry Sound to Port Colborne; Mary and St. Catharines, Erie to Port Colborne; E. M. Davidson and Knight Templar. Chicago to Kingston; H. Dudley, Esq City to Kingston.
Kastward.—Props Champlain, Ogdensburg to Toledo; Lake Ontarto. Hamilton to Toledo; barks Elgin and Bavarian, Kineston to Bay City; G. M. Neelan and Siberia, Kingston to Toledo; Lock-land; schrs Ella Martin and Trade Wind, Hamilton to Cleveland; Julis Willard, Toronto to Cleveland; M. Lydon, Toronto to Bleck Riyer; Jane Ralston, Charlotte to Chicago; Bessie Barwick, Port Metcalfe to Windsor.

THE SAULT CANAL. Alfred Noble, one of the Assistant Engineers at the Sault, makes the following report of the work at the canal for the year ending June 30:

Under the contract of May 29, 1875, 18.683, 46 cubic yards of masonry have been laid, and 6,853 cubic yards of earth have been placed behind the new local walls. Under the contract of 1878, 125, 512 cubic feet of face stone have been delivered.

Under the contract of July 9, 1877, 44, 727 cubic yards of earth have been removed.

For the work of building the new South pier at the head of the canal, 1, 190 lineal feet of crio work have been built, and 1,070 lineal feet placed.

The cement for the walls of the new lock has been gurchased in open market; 18,351 barrels have been purchased.

A shoal in the river channel one mile above the canal at the canal for the year ending June 30:

urchased.
A shoal in the river channel one mile above the canal
as been dreiged to thirteen feet of water.
Capt. Mackenzie furnishes the following money
tatement relating to the new canal: July 1, 1877, amount available.......\$419,975.09 Amount appropriated by Congress in 1878... 175,000.00 Total \$504,075.09

Amount expended during fiscal year, \$249,345.47.
July 1, 1878, amount available, \$345,629.62.

Amount (estimated) required for completion of the work, \$395,000.

Amount that can be profitably expended for the fiscal rear ending with June 30, 1880, \$385,000.

ANOTHER VERSION.

The following letter, addressed to the editor of The TRIBUKE, is sufficiently explanatory of itself:

OGDENERURG, N. Y. July 18, 1878.—Under the heading of "Navigation Notes" in the issue of THE TRIBUKE of July 21, from the Brockville (Ont.) Recorder, 18 and an article referring to a trial of speed between the steemer Passport, of the Canadian Navigation Company, and the Admiral, of this city, which I wish to give a correct version of, and not to be buildozed by any John Bull from Brockville. The Captain of the Pasport has for some time been anxious to meet the Admiral, and made his brags what he would do. The time came, and he dropped his bundle. On the moraing of July 4 the Passport lay at her wharf in Prescott increase the rivery, bound west, her time of least ing being 10:30 a. m. The moraing being 10:30 a. m. The moraing being 10:30 a. m. The moraing of July 4 the Passport is partire drew near the Admiral at the foot of State street, Ogdensburg. As the time of the Passport a departure drew near, the Admiral steamed out of the harbor, down, and passed the Passport. At this the latter started at full speed up the river, and by the time the Admiral had gotten about, the Passport was a good quarter of a mile ahead. The struggle becan, but it was of no use, as the Yankee boat was too much for her, and gradially the distance grew less, until the Admiral lapped and went by, the boad playing. "Yankee boodie," to the utter disgust of the Johnny Bulls. In the distance of twelfe miles, the Admiral led three. As test, I doubt very much. A good way to bassequers away. If the reporter of the Recorder thinks the expense of the Dort HURON. ANOTHER VERSION.

PORT HURON.

Pont Huron, Mich., July 17.—Down—Props
Potomac, Waverly, Prussis, Niagara and raft, Fay
and consort; schrs Mineral State, J. S. Austin, L.
L. Lamb, John Burt, Mary, Hattle Iris.

L. Lamb, John Burt, Mary, Hattle Iris.

Up—Props Marine City, Arctic, Java, Westford, Mayflower, Vienna and consort, Minerai Rock and barges, Birckhead and barges; sobrs Mont Blanc, G. C. Finney, Nassau, Norway, Montmorency, Wind—Southwest, gentle; weather fine.

Port Hunox, July 17—10 b. m.—Passed up—Props Mayflower, Vanderbilt, Garden City, Onio and barges, H. B. Tuttle with William Graudy and consort, S. C. Sheldon and consort, D. W. Rust and barges; schrs Maumee Valley, William Cross-thwaite, Mystic Star.

Town—Props Argyle, Ontario, J. S. Fay and consoct, Sanilac and consort, George King and barges; schrs F. W. Gifford, L. C. Woodruff, S. V. R. Watson, J. B. Kitchen, Reed Case, Itasca, Fame, E. R. Williams, Escanaba, Negaunee, D. P. Rhodes.

Rhodes. Wind-Southwest, gentle; weather fine. NAUTICAL MISHAPS. The barge City of Grand Haven, while being towed up the river yesterday afternoon, ran into a canal-hoat lying at the dock near Twenty-second street, and tore away her stern, in endeavoring to avoid a collision with the schr Pour Brothers,

avoid a collision with the seir Pour Brothers, coming down.

The stmr Clara sank suddenly at her dock in Windsor Tuesday afternoon in twenty feet of water. She had been lying file, and it is thought her seams opened on secount of the intense heat, and she took in water enough to let her diwn. Only her upper deck is above water. Walter F. Campbell owns her, and will mise and repair her. The old wood, carrying barge Paragon is reported sunk in Bear Creek, according to an item in yesterday's Detroit Post and Tribuns. She was priceless.

LAKE PREIGHTS.

The demand for yessel room was light yesterday, and charters were made for only about 110,000 bit com. The prop Philadelphis and tow Allegheny, corn to Erie. Schr O. Mitchel, corn to Kingston at 4c. Rates were quiet at 1½c for corn by sail to Buffalo, 7½c corn, and 8½c wheat, lake and rail to New York, be corn to Boston, and 6½6½c corn by lake and canal to New York, canal rates being firmer.

MARQUETTE. MARQUETTE, Mich., July 17.—Arrived—Props. W. T. Wetmore, Swain, Fletcher; schrs Brunetta, A. C. Marwell, Ironton, George S. Sherman, P. Cleared Props R. J. Hackett, S. Chamberlam; schra William McGregor, John Martin, Fayette, Brown

Brown.

Passed down—Prop China.

Passed up—Stmr Keweenaw, with a party for the north abore.

Wind—North.

treme heat there is nothing doing in freights, and no change in rates.

The receipts of wheat were 69,230 bu; shipments, 9,800; wheat in store, 535,000 bu, against 273,000 bu same time last year. ERIE.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., July 17.—Arrivals—Stmr India, Duluth; schr Speedwell, Ashtabula; schrs Erie and Stewart. Port Dover; bark Belle Stevens. Bay City.

The new prop Comestoga, of the Anchor Line, arrived from Cleveisund this morning, and is loading for Chicago.

Departures—Prop Nyack, Duluth; prop India, Buffalo.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEFORT, July 17.—Arrivals—Prop Montauk,
Lockport, 335 brla flour.

Cleared—Neptune. Ottawa, 40,000 lath, Joliet;
Peoria, 104,349 ft lamber; prop Mohawk Belle,
Kankakee Feeder, 44,077 feet lumber, 41,750
lath; J. Menard, Kankakee Feeder, 89,334 feet
lumber, 83,470 lath.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

On her last trip to Mackinaw the stmr Menomines carried fifty through passengers, who were going to spend the season at that delightful re-

The Goodrich stmr Alpena made an excursion out on the lake yesterday afteracon, with about 800 visitors from Terre Haute, who had come to Chicago to get cooled off, see the sights, and enjoy a rice on the lake. It was currently reported among the party that there was a specimen Hoosier along who had the biggest feet on earth, and would not wear boots nor shoes.

The stmr Muskegon takes the members and friends of the Lincoin Park Congregational Church to Evanston and return to-flay.

The Detroit papers say Canadian togs continue to tow vessels to that port and drop them without reporting to the customs efficers.

Capt. D. P. Dobbins, Superintendent of the Life-saving Service at Buffalo, is to give a public exhibition of the manner of rescuing persons from wrecked vessels.

Capt. Bob Scott has had his license modified by the Detroit Inspectors as as to prevent him from consequence operation of the latter and St. Clay.

Capt. Bob Scott has had his license modified by the Detroit inspeciens so as to prevent him from operating outside of the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers and Lake St. Clair. Sieeping on his tug, when he should not have been, was the cause. The Toronto Mai of Taesday says that the schr St. Louis, which arrived there Minday, is one of the finest vessels that have energed that port. She is a full-sized canal craft, brand new, three-masted, and square-rigged.

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following are the arrivals and actual sall-ings at this port for the past twenty-four hours,

nding at 10 o'clock last night: Schr David A. Wells, Buffalo, coal, no orders, Schr Levi Grant, Muckogon, innber, Market. Schr Kevi Grant, Muckogon, innber, Market. Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, innber, Market. Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, innber, Market. Prop Messenger, Binnon, subdries, State street, coir Ikonas F. Sheddin, Buffalo, and, Ervan Silp. Corr Ikonas F. Sheddin, Buffalo, and, Ervan Silp. Schr Forrers, Rawels, he had been street. Prop C. Beltz, Munistee, lunder, Lake street, Schr Forrers, Rawels, he Bay, wood, Ogden's Canal. Schr Hattie Fisher, Connell's Pier, wood, Ogden's Schr Hattle Fisher, Conseller, tumber, Tweifth street, Schr John Mark, Manistee, tumber, Tweifth street, Schr M. A. Muir, Sturgeon Bay, siabs, Ogden's slip, Schr Onconta, Menominee, lumber, Sud Lake, Schr Gräger, Packard's Fler, lumber, Ere street, Schr Libbie Nan, Green Bay, lumber, Sampson Slip, Schr City of Woodstock, Green Bay, lumber, Market, Schr Lottle Cooper, Menominee, lumber, Sampson Prop T. W. Snook, White Lake, lumber, Gas Hous

Brop T. W. Snook. White Lake. lumber, Gas House Brop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, slabs, North Branch. Schr Mercury, Luddington, immber, Market. Schr Goutes, Muskegon, lember, Stetson Silp. Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber, Stetson Silp. Schr Sardina, White Lake, lumber, Market. Schr Monsoon, White Lake, lumber, Market. Schr Mansoon, Limber, Market. Schr Jenses, Muskegon, lumber, Market. Schr Agnes, Muskegon, lumber, Market. Schr Agnes, Muskegon, lumber, Lassile street. Schr Agnes, Muskegon, lumber, Lassile street. Schr Jessie Linn, Becanaba, ore, N. B. Mills. Prop Staracca, Buffalo, sundries, gandolph street. Schr Jessie Linn, Becanaba, ore, N. B. Mills. Prop Staracca, Buffalo, sundries, gandolph street. Schr Belie Brown, Mailstee, lumber, Rush street. Schr E. Williams, Menouninee, lumber, Staton Silp. Schr Hinatt, Menouninee, lumber, Staton Silp. Schr Hinatt, Menouninee, lumber, Schon Silp. Schr Herschel, Menouninee, lumber, Saumson Silp. Schr Herschel, Menouninee, lumber, Selon Silp. Schr Menung, Green Bay, lumber, Market. Schr Newboov, Green Bay, lumber, Market. Schr Antares, Muskeyon, light. Schr Louise A. Burton, Saginaw, light. Schr Comanche, Oswego, corn. Prop N. K. Faribank, Buffalo, wheat and corn.

Schr T. Y. Avery, Musiceron, light.
Schr T. Y. Avery, Musiceron, light.
Schr Comactic, Owego, corn.
Frop N. K. Farrback, Buffalo, wheat and corn.
Frop N. K. Farrback, Buffalo, wheat and corn.
Schr Sormen, Annabee, light.
Schr Sormen, Annabee, light.
Schr A. B. De Coudres, Connel's Pier, light.
Schr A. R. King, Eiscannba, light.
Schr A. Bradley, Coonel's Pier, light.
Schr A. Bradley, Coonel's Pier, light.
Schr A. Bradley, Coonel's Pier, light.
Schr M. G. Comeron, Khagaton, corn.
Schr Transfer, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Transfer, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Granger, Annabee, light. schr Transfer, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Granger, Almspee, light.
Prop New Ers. Grand Haven, towing.
Schr L. M. Mason, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Florence Lester, Manistee, light.
Schr Florence Lester, Manistee, light.
Schr Florence Lester, Manistee, light.
Prop City of Tolede, diedemburg, sandries.
Prop T. W. Snook, White Lake, sundries.
Schr Atsunto, Gread Haven, light.
Schr George L. Wrenn, Pensankee, light.
To ARRIVE To-Oaklive L.
Prop R. C. Brittlan, prop Trader, prop Messenger.

CURRENT OPINION.

We are strenuously opposed to this contraction of our currency, and inflation of that of Canada, by Democratic Treasurers.—Toledo Commercial (Rep.).

How would Ben Butler and Sam Cary do

as a pair to run for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency on the platform that money worth nothing makes a country rich?—Cincinnati Times. It is now rumored that Benjamin F. Butle will run against Ulysses S. Grant for the Presidency in 1878. The South would probably view auch a possibility as Hobson's choice.—Augusta (Ga.) News (Dem.).

Grant "is a hero and despot," accord-

ing to the New York Sun, while Hayes "is a weak, viciliating, commonplace man." A here and despot is just the man the American people don't want.—Boston Herald (Ind.).

Mr. Tilden was simply the creature of the people's will, and in refusing to be the instrument, in their hands, for securing the fruits of their victory, he forfeited all right to their consid-eration or respect.—Evansville Courier (Dem.). The more New York is run for Conkling,

and the more Pennsylvania is run for Cameron, and the more Michigan is run for Chandler, the more the Republican people of those States will be likely to run the other way. Philadelphia Times A sponge weighing 1,000 pounds is no-

ticed. Uncle Sam should purchase that sponge, wipe out the record of the last Congress and let'em commence anew. Or perhaps it would be better to wipe out Congress itself.—Norristown Herald (Rep.). Immoral men are not to be allowed to practice law in Ohio. This explains the increase of Democratic candidates for Congress in that much gerrymandered, State. The poor fellows must live one way or another. — Washington Republican (Rep.).

Gov. Rice, too, is said to be looking for the "man on horseback." He believes Gen. Grant to be a pure patriot, the hope of excellent people all over the country, and that far worse results could be schieved than his election to a third term of the Presidency.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican (Ind.).

When 25,000 American cit zens gather towhen 25,000 American cit zens gather together in the name of \$1 per head to witness a debilitated California mare languidly chasing after the tail of a broken-down Kenlucky race-horse (so-called), it is time to demand a change in the form of our Government, and the appointment of at least a Protector. Brace up. Ulysses, the supreme hour is approaching.—Baltimore Gazette (Dem.).

We are not devoted to the politics of any we are not devoted to the politics of any party, and will not be unless the Greenbackers adopt a national platform. But, if the contest arises between Grant and Communism, we will declare and work for Grant without an attempt at disguise. Even a monarchy in this land is preferable to foul disorder and unrestricted license.—Cincinnati Trade-List (ind.).

There are enough live issues upon which There are enough live issues upon which to conduct the next campaign without bringing old ones to the front, and it is barely possible that some other man than Grant can be found to "call out the enthusiasm." The "enthusiasm "for the latter gentleman at present seems to be confined to the members of the old Ring, of which the people are tired.—Milwaukee Scalings (Rep.).

Every yell for Grant for a third term brings into view some member of one of the old Grant Rings who has been hidden since Hayes came in. The Rings pray for a return of the good old days when the Treasury was theirs and the fuliness thereof. As Deacon McKee, of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, remarked when pocketing his share of the Whisky-Ring swag, "This is a sacred thing."—Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanchs (Ind.).

The Meridian Mercury (Bourbon Dem.) says "The Potter investigation has grown 'stale, flat, and unprofitable' since it is not to turn out Hayes." Ousting Hayes was the purpose of the investigation, and, now that public opinion forced Congress to sit down on the revolutionary feature

of the programme, its most staunch supporters—the bloodthirsty fellows who want another warare disgusted. The only persons who derive real
comfort from the investigation are the ultra Republicans. It gives them another chance to wave
the bloody shirt.—Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche
(Ind.).

(Ind.).
Gail Hamilton growls savagely because the Congregationalist printed a rumor that the New York Tribune was paid liberally for publishing her screeds on current politics. If the Congregationalist had simply said that the Tribune ought to demand a large price as a reward for loading down with such stuff, cail Hamilton would have had no right to grumble and no one would have disputed the assertion. Utter Herald (Reg.).

If Sherman had only told some poor devil of a Democrat in Louisiana that he need not live of a Democrat in Louisiana that he need not live and die poor; or if he had proposed to buy an Electoral vote for \$75,000; or if he had lived in Gramercy Park, and telegrams ordering Elec-toral votes bought had been sent from his house by his private secretary, Clarkson Potter wouldn't have thought anything of small circumstances of that sort.—Cincinnati Commercial (Ind.). Jeff Davis said the other day: "You

Jeff Davis said the other day: "You agreed to return to the Union, and abide by the Constitution, and the laws made in conform with it. Thus far, and no farther, do I understand your promise to extend." They agreed to return for the same reason the old lady died, according to the statement of her heartless husband: "She was colleged to." According to our recollection, they did not figure prominently in any negotiations. Even Mr. Davis surrendered without reducing the conditions to writing. —Cincinnati Gazette.

Free trade not only makes a home market, Free trade not only makes a home market, but a foreign market too. In Great Britain, under the protective volicy, exports from 1822 to 1841 only increased from \$180,000,000 to \$235,000,000. During the next ten years, with only partial free trade, exports rose to \$569, 105, 400. In 1860 they were \$322,600,755, and are 1876 they were \$1,283,883,010. Taker a reduced tariff and partial free trade, England's imports and exports have increased \$76 per cent in thirty-six years. Louisville Courier-Journal.

It may be noted as a curious sign of the times that numerous copies of a recent double leaded article in the Buffalo Republic renominat-Gen. Grant for Provident, has obtained free circu-lation within a day or, two past at the Customlation within a day or, two past at the Custom-House, where it is the subject of general conver-sation. I do not know who are the parties who are active in pushing the matter, but that some one is paying for the papers and for their distribu-tion cannot be denied. Rumor attributes to Sena-tor Conking the authorship of the editorial in question, but whether correctly or not the reader, if he be acquainted with the Senator's peculiar style, may be able to judge upon reading the fol-lowing extract:

The Washington Sentinel-a newspaper The Washington Sentinel—a newspaper not owned or influenced by the "improvement" plunderers of the District—says: "The Democrats of Alexandria, Va., last Thursday night, at their primary election, defeated Eppa Hunton and elected Neale delegates. They know the sufferings of the people of this District under the Radical Ring-rule management too weil, and hence they are unwilling to return a Congressman like Mr. Hunton, whose principal business in Congress has been to assist in getting through Ring bills and Ring measures. They know, also, that Gen. Hunton has been rewarded by the late District Government with a most extensive official patronage. No less than fifteen persons hold office under the District Government upon his solicitation and recommendation."

We have sickened of Ohio. We have felt for a long time past, what with the pretensions of that State, that if Ohlo should secode from the Union it would be the height of foolishness, not to say of crime, to whip her back again. There has say of crime, to whip her back again. There has been no office mentioned, and no honor yearhed for, and no money dreamed of, these many years, that has not been claimed by Ohio. There has been no moment of quiet not burst in upon by William Allen's steatorian voice, and no struggle with arms that has not been interrupted by Murat Halsted with the remark, '"Halt! till I show you how to fight. 'The editors of Ohio are always doing wrong. The voice of Ohio is like a Chinese going laboring under the impression that dinner is always just ready; and the religious element of the State cherishes the article of faith that at the jungment day the Angel Gaorlel will blow his norn principally for Ohio, ond that a clarion voice will finally remark. "Ohio being fully represented, the proceedings will begin at once."—Bufalo Express (Exp.).

The man who handed the country over to the Democratic party, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, was Gen. Grant, the great and only ex-President. He began with everything. and only ex-President. He began with everything, and State after State turns, to be Democratic soon after he displayed his remarkable inequalities as a civil officer. His chief advicers were Senstors who were in the San Domingo job, and who fattered him on all occasions. The consequences were:

1. The humiliation of the Republican party in the North.

2. The overthrow of the Republican State Governments in the South.

3. Unparalleled stealing in the North, and unprecedented murder in the South.

4. Democratic majority in the House of Representatives.

4. Democratic majority in the House of Representatives.
5. Democratic Governors and Legislatures in a majority of the States.
6. A Presidential election that would have been utterly lost if it had not been for the help of the Liberals.
7. The passing away of the Republican majority in the Senate, the Republican Senators of the old Grant group mean while contending with passionate energy for all the scraps of spoil.—Cincinati Commercial (Anti-Grant).

"The fact is, there is no other name under heaven that seems to carry with it the sign and sound of

"The fact is, there is no other name under heaven that seems to carry with it the sign and sound of victory for our side. And the sooner the necessity for nominating Grant is generally recognized, and the event is accepted as a foregone conclusion, the better will be that prospect of harmony and united action in which is discovered our only chance to carry the day in 1889. All things point to him as the coming man,—the man who is to come again,—and why should we, or way need we, search for a better? He was by no means a perfect President. He had no end of relations. Any quantity of little faults and some grand ones were found in him. His mousing critics were numerous and industrious, and he meurred the displeasure of a few really great and patriotic men. But, after all, take him all in all, was he not a pretty good President, as men go, and who would make a better one now, as things are?"

It may be added, in support of the theory that these sentiments are the product of the pen of "New York's favorite son," so-called, that the Buffalo Republic has siways been on terms so intimate with him as to have carned the distinction of being his "organ" in that part of the State.—

New York Correspondence Philadelphia Ledger New York Correspondence Philadelphia Ledg (Ina.).

The following is from the Preston (Eug.) Guardian: "Nine out of every ten co-operative mills in Oldham have incurred a positive loss—in some instances a very heavy one—on the last half-year's working, and this fact alone ought to open the eyes of the operatives to the serious losses that are being sustained by the masters. Those con-nected with these mills have now learned what they nected with these mills have now learned what they did not seem to know before,—that co-operative factories have to compete for business just like single masters of joint-stock companies employing workmen; and any such concern that resolved either to divide an arbitrary sum as wages irrespective of profits earned, or to limit the quantity of work done by its members, would be very soon on the verge of bankrintey. These mills have taught some workmen a caluable lesson. They now understand how capital and labor are necessary to each other in the process of production; they see how capitalist and workman are each entitled to his reward, and that these rewards cannot be allotted according to any arbitrary tables, but must be measured by strict of commercial tests afforded by the phenomena of markets. The experience of his new position is in itself a course of political economy for the co-operative workman, and he may be trusted to escape the errors which are so prevalent in East Lancashire, and which are the cause of the prolongation of the present strike."

GIVE US GRANT. O give us, cry the Whisky Rings, A strong and stable Government. Our halcyon days we sadly miss, Our spurious profits nearly spent.

A Whisky Government we want: Then give, O give us back our Grant!

Give us a stronger Government! The army-sineturists say; More muster-rolls, more uniforms.

And rank, and idiences, and pay.

The raie of shoulder-straps we want:

Then give, O give us back our Grant!

We need, says Secor Robeson,
A Government that's strong at sea,
That scatters wide the people's cash,
And leaves an ample share for me!
Contractors' raile is what we want:
Then give, O give us back our Grant!

Give us, the corporations crv.
The rule of steensth and lavishness.
That puts the people is our power.
And helps us simile at their distress.
To keep them down is what we want:
Then give, O give us back our Grant! O give us, say the traveled fools, A Government like those abroad! If such as we can hold the too, What do we care for force or fraud? The rich man's rule is what we want: Then give, O give us back our Grant!

Give as a stronger Government!
Snolsmen and ringsters all implore;
With poorer poor, but richer rich,
And whisky and cigars galore!
The rule of strength and steal we want:
Then give, O give us back our Grant?
New York Sun (Anti-Grant).

BURT'S SHOES THEY ARE THE

TORIGHAL J

BEAUTY:

OR, THE

Secret of a Fair Face.

An Item of Interest to Every Lady who . than she now is,

Unfortunately not one woman in a hundred, sub-jected to the whims of an American climate possess-es that basis and starting point of real beauty—a pure and clear complexion.

upon to furnish.

It can be done; it is done daily. Prof. W. I
Hagan placed beauty within the reach of every us
blessell daughter of Eve when he discovered th
surprising article known in fashionable circles as th
true secret of beauty, and called

MAGNOLIA

The Magnotta Bath is a sure device for creating • pure and blooming complexion.
It conceals all natural blemishes in the most surprising and effective manner.

It removes all roughness, eruptions, redness, blotches, freckles, and tan with magical power. It drives away all evidences of fatigue and ex-It makes the plainest face beautiful.

It makes the plainest face beautiful.

It gives the complexion a dazzling purity and makes the neck, face, and arms appear graceful, rotund, and plump.

It makes a matron of 35 or 40 look not more than 20 years old, and changes the rustic maiden into a cultivated city belle.

The Magnolia Balm remones all blemishes and conceals every drawback to beauty; and, white it is as harmless as water, it is no life-like in its effects that the closest observer cannot detect its use.

Ladies who want to make themselves attractive can make an absolute certainty of it by using HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM, and we know of no other way. It is the cheapest preparation in the world, all things considered, and may be had at any drug

AMUSEMENTS.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE. THE FAVORITES OF THE WORLD. FOR ONE WEEK ONLY, commencing MONDAY, **DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S** Famous, Gigantic Minstrels,

Composed of Twenty-seven Performers: Eight Unr-valed Comedians: TWO SETS OF END MEN: formings in all its departments, a Great Triple Complete Troupe, Only Matinee. Saturday, July 27.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE. This Evening, Matinee Saturday, New Stars, New Acts, New Songs. An Entire Change of Programme. JOHN HART, A. C. MORELAND, JENNIE MOR GAN, ALLEN BISTERS, RTZELTINE SISTERS HATTIE LAWRENCE, NICK LAWRENCE, and host of others.

Prices of Admission—75, 50, and 25 cts. STEAMER FLORA.

Programme of excursions for this week, ending Ju 20, from Clark-st, bridge: 20. from Clark-st. bridge:

Thursday, July 18-70 St. Joseph, Mich., at 8 a. m.,
returning at 11:30 p. m.

Friday, July 29—Chartered to Temperance Society.
Saturniny, July 20—Chartered to Society.
Brown's Saranoga Brass and String Bands on board.
Farct to St. Joseph and return, only \$1; all other round
rits. Society.

MONDAY, JULY 15, and Every Night During Week, the Great Emotional Actress. MISS CLARA MORRIS UNION SQUARE THEATRE CO.,

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

In the American Dramain Five Acts entitled CONSCIENCE-All the Principal Members of the Great Company is the Cast. Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, TH PINK DOMINOS. Prices as usual. FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS, 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New York.

DEALERS IN GOLD AND U. S. BONDS. Buy and sell on Commission for Cash or on Margin, all securities dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange. Interest allowed on deposits, sub-

ject to draft at sight.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES FAIREANKS. MORSE & CO.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago. 111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago. Be careful to buy only the Genuin

SCALES.

BIRDS MOCKING-BIRD FOOD, Gold Fish, and Aquaria, whole-sale and retail at his Bird Store, 127 CLARK-ST.

SUMMER RESORTS. PICEON COVE HOUSE, Pigeon Cove, Cape Ann, Mass. Open June 1. This one of the pleasantest houses on the New Englan Coast.

MRS. E. S. ROBINSON & C.

FURNACES.

eating a mentilation **Boynton's Furnaces** For Hard or Soft Coal or Wood. 30,000 IN USE. RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., 84 Lake St., Chicago, Ills.

CLOTHES CLEANING.

Your Old Cur be besttifully DYED or CLEANED and REPAIRED, as criffing expenses, Represent Clothes! Clothes! West alludison-stickless of the Chicago. Of North 6th-st. St. Louis. Me. N. R. - Ladier Dreases, Sacques Shawh, dyed and cleaned, etc. MEDICAL.

0. P., 0. P., 0. P., 0. P The "Old Pan "English Blood Lozenges purify the fourest blood and remove every disease of the liver and kidneys. Cure prickly heat and summer compaint. No mother should be without it. Children like them. Serves both as sweet and medicine. Indoned by the entire medical profession. Sample bone 25 cents regular size 30 cents; stamps or currency. O. P. Depot 105 Eighth-av. New York. Ask your drawnist for them.

PROPOSALS. PROPOSALS.

STATE CONTRACTS. State of Illinois -- Executive Department.

In accordance with faw, the Commissioners of State
In accordance with faw, the Commissioners of State
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Contracts for the With faw, the Contracts for the Contract faw, and the State
Contracts for Contracts for Contracts for the
Use of the State for the term from the first Monday of
November, A. D. 1878, and until the thirtieth day of
September, A. D. 1878, and until the thirtieth day of
September, A. D. 1880. Also for copying, printing,
Dinding, and macking for distribution the laws, journais, and reports, and all other copying, printing, binding,
and supplies to be delivered to the SecreAll articles and supplies to be delivered to the Secreg, and distributing ordered by delivered to the Secre-r said term. dispplies to be delivered to the Secre-rry of State, on his order, at the State House, in the ity of Springheld, at such time or times and in such auntities as he may direct, and to be equal in all re-pects to the samples, which may be seen at his office. The paper and stationery to be furnished are classi-ted as follows:

feet as follows:

1st. Priming paper.

1st. Priming paper.

2st. Paper for sinks, overa, etc.

2st. Paper for sinks, overa, etc.

3st. Stationery and other paper.

Separate bids must be made for each of the three foregoing classes, and must specify the price per ream for each of the several kinds of paper, the price per thousand for enveropes, and the price per gross, dozen, etc., for each of the other articles of stationery.

No contract will be made at a higher rate than the per centum greater than the market price of the articles at wholesale, in the City of Chicago, at the time of making the contract.

The printing will be let in separate contracts for each of the separate classes, as provided by law.

The binding will be let in one contract upon the lowest bid in the aggregate of all the work required to be done.

est old in the aggregate of all the work required to be done.

COPTING.

The copying of the laws, journals, and joint resolutions of the Initry strat General Assembly of this State, for the use of the Public Printer, will be let in one contract, as provided by law.

Distribution of Laws, Journals, Exports, Arc.

The packing, etc., for distribution of the laws, journals, reports, and documents, and other printed matter required to be distributed, in accordance with law, or joint resolution of the General Assembly, will be let in one contract, as provided by law.

Each bid must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of \$5,000, as liquidated damages, payable to the people of the State of Illinois, conditioned that if such bid is accepted, the person making it will, within ten days after the award is made, enter into a contract, as specified in this advertisement, and that he will execute a bond conditioned for sue faithful performance of such contract, in such sum as the Commissioners and he Governor may determine.

Each bidder must file his bond and acopy of his bid with the Socretare as the file will be sold with the Governor may determine.

Each bidder must file his bid with the Socretare to sold shall have been deposited when the secretary of the continuous of the proposals and bonds, and other particulars can be had on application to the Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

UEO. H. HARLOW. Secretary of State,
THOS. B. N. EDLAS,
Auditor Public Accounts,
EDWAID RUTZ,
State Treasurer,
JAS. E. EDSALL.
Autorney General,
Commissioners of State Contracts.

Proposals for Stationery. OFFICE OF SCPERINTENDERT OF PUBLIC PROPERTY, & ADDISON, Wis. July 8, 1878. — Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Chapter 211 or the Laws of Wisconsin for the year 1874. that scaled proposais will be received at tais office up to room of the 10th day of Augus, 1878, for furnishing the State of Wisconsin with the necessary stationary for its use during the year commencing January 1, 1878.

A classified list of the articles, and the quality of each class required, will be furnished to all persons desiring to bld on application at this office, either persons desiring to bld on application at this office, either persons

January 1, 1873.

A classified list of the articles, and the quality of each class required, will be furnished to all persons dearing to bid on application at this office, either personally or by letter. All stationary to correspond with the supplies now provided for inspection at this office, pursuant to said Chapter 211, and to be delivered to the superintedent of Public Property, at the Capitol. In the City of Madson. Wis., on or before the 10th day of the City of Madson. Wis., on or before the 10th day of the City of Madson. Wis., on or before the 10th day of the City of Madson. Wis., on or before the 10th day of the City of Madson. Wis., on or before the 10th day of the City of Madson. Wis., on or before the 10th day of the City of Madson. Wis., on or before the 10th day of the City of Madson. Wis., on or before the 10th day of the under yellow the 10th day of the 10th day of

dollars over and above all deuts, liabilities, and exemptions.

Frui ed blank bids and bonds will be furnished upon application to this office, and the state of the state of the state of the class to the low-set selder in that class was shall turnish security as above indicated, satisfactory to the superintendent of Public Property: Proceeds homeoer, that preference will be given in each class to any bidder residing or deligibusiness in the State of Wisconsin, If his bid shall be as low as that of any other bidder in that class not coing outliness in the State of Wisconsin.

The Superintendent of Fublic Property hereby reserves the right to reject any or all bids made by virtue hereof.

Superintendent of Public Property.

Superintendent of Public Property.

PROPOSALS FOR DARBOR IMPROVE U. S. ENGINERS OFFICE, July 11, 1878.

127 Milwain .b. st., Mil. Falker. Wis., July 11, 1878.

128 ALED ProfPOSALS in duplicate will be received at this office until 10 o'olock a. m., on Tuesday the Tolk cay of July. 1878, for the improvement of the following barbors, except Eagle Hancer, Mich., for which proposals as above will be received until Saturday the 18th day of August, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m., will standard the standard of the sta is.:

ONTONAGON HARROR, MIDH, -Crib-work,
EMGLE HARDER, MICH, -Crib-work,
MEN-MON-EM HARROR, MECH, and Wis. -Crib-work,
GREEN BAY HARROR, Wis. -Dredging,
MANITOWOG HARROR, Wis. -Crib-work,
HARROR OF REFUGE, entrance at Sturgeon Bay Ca-

Hatting of the work of the control of the work of the control of t por), and addressed to HENRY M. ROBERT, Major of Engineers. Engineer's Office, New Mexico & Southern Pacific

Railroad Company

Prentio, Col., July 1f. 1878.

Proposals will be received at this office until noon of Aug. 15, 1878, for the graduation, massnry, and trackaying on 113 miles of the New Mexico & Southern Pacific Railroad from Willow Springs to Las Vegra, New dexi-o,—all work to be compile ed not later than March 1, 1879. Profiles and estimates will be on exhibition at Pueblo and Trinidad on and after Aug. 1, 1878, for bids may be specifications, conditions, and forms for bids may be add on application to this office by letter or in person. A good bond will be required for the faithing performance of the con.ract and the protection of the Company.

A. A. ROBINSON, Chief Engineer.

Approved: GENERAL MANAGER.

Proposals For Dredging.

ENGINEER OFFICE, U. S. A.,
Dupilcate scaled proposals with the received by the undersigned until 2p. m., Monday, Aug. 19, 1878, for dredging in Galean Rivey to
For all information apoly.

Proposals for Dredging.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE.

ROCK ISLAND, ILL., July 10, 1878.

DUPLICATE SEALED PR. PUSALS will be received by the undersigned, uutii 2 o. in., Aug. 10, 1878, for dredging a bar in the Mississippi Elver opposite Dabuque. In.

For all information apply to

F. U. FARQUHAR, Major of Engineers.

EXTRACT OF BEEF. LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES. LIEBIS COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. "Is a succe a and a boon for which nations shouls feel grateful," See "Medical Press," "Lancet," "British Medical Journal," de. CAUTION. — Genuine only with the fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT F MEAT. To be had of all Storeke-pera, Grocers and Chemists. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only), C. David & Co., 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. STATE LINE. NFW YORK TO GLASGOW. LIVERPOOL. DUBLIN, BELFAST. LONDONDERRY and the Paris Exposition STATE OF VI. 1914.

TATE OF GEORGIA. Theraday July 18 First cabin 860 and 275, according to accommodations. Return tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin. 845. Return tickets at reduced rate. Second Cabin. 845. Return ticke

ANCHOR LINE HAIL STEAMERS New York and Glasgow

BOLIAIA. July 20, 6 a m DEVONIA. Ang. 8, 6 a m
CIRCASIA. July 27, 3 b m INX CHURIA. Ang. 10,3 p m
New York to London direct.
ALSATIA. July 17, 7 a m W. CIDISIA. July 24, noes
Cabins 35,5 to \$-0. Excursion Trekets at reduced rates.
Second cabin, \$60. Steerage, \$-3.

HENOEKSON BRUTHERS, 30 W ashington-st.

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Commany with sail every Saturday from Brownen Fier, foot of Thirs street, Hobokes. Rates of taxage From New York to Southampton, London Havre, and Bremen, first cable, \$100; second coding, \$60, gold; steerage, \$50 currency. For freight cables, \$100, gold; steerage, \$50 currency. For freight Cables, \$60, gold; steerage, \$50 currency. For freight Cables, \$60, gold; steerage, \$50 currency.

National Line of Steamships. NEW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL, and LONDON.

TOBACCO. NOTICE TO CONSUMERS

against purchasing such imitations.

All dealers buying or selling other plug tobacco
bearing a hard or metasic label render themselves
lable to the penaity of the Law, and all persons violating our trade-marks are punishable by fine and
imprisonment. SEE ACT OF CONCRESS,
Al G., 14, 1876. The genuine LORILLARD TIN TAG TO-BACCO can be distinguished by a TIN TAG on each lump with the word LORILLARD stamped Over 7,088 tens tobacce sold in 1877, and nearly 3,000 persons employed in factories. Taxes paid Gov'm't in 1877 about \$1,500,000, and during past 12 years over \$20,000,000.

These goods sold by all jobbers at manufacturer's rates.

PHOTOGRAPHY.



ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. - Saturda xcepted. Sunday excepted. 1 Monday excepted. CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERY RAILWAY

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Conneil Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10-31 am Noother road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

— Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta.

— Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sta.

CHICAGO, SURLINGTON & OUTNOY RATTROADS Depots foot of Lake-st., Indians-av., and Sixteentlast. and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 39 Clark-st., and at depots.

Downer* Grove Accoludation 1::04.m. 2:05. nm. 4. Aurora Passenger 2:55. nm. 7:55. nm.

CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO
KANSAS CITY & DENVER SEOR LINES.
Under Library Library Lines, and Twoney-thirdes. Ticket Office. 122 (Annalophe et. Ranas City & Denver Fast Ex. 12:300 p. m. 15 a. m. St. Louis, Springfield & 102 as 9:500 a. m. 155 p. m. Noblic & New Urleans Ex. 1000 a. m. 1555 p. m. St. Louis, Springfield & Texas 9:500 a. m. 17:55 p. m. St. Louis, Springfield & Texas 9:500 p. m. 17:500 a. m. 6 Kockus Express 9:500 p. m. 17:500 a. m. 6 Kockus Express 9:500 p. m. 17:500 a. m. 18:100 a.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAFLWAY. Union Legot, corner Madison and Canal-98. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

Milwaukee Express. ... 7:55a. m. 7:45p. m. Wisconsin & Mianesora, Green All trains run via Milwankee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL FAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st, and foot of Tweaty-seconic ficke-office, 121 Handolph-st., near Clark. St. Louis Express. \$300a. m. \$6:200. m. St. Louis Fast Line \$9:10p. m. \$6:200. m. \$9:100. m. \$6:200. m. \$100. m

MICHICAN OENTRAL RAIL POAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Ticket Office, of Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacine Hotel, and at Palmer House.

PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY. Depot. corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Office. 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific disc... Leave. Arrive.

Trains leave from Expedition Building, foot of Mon-rosts. Tieket Offices & Clark-st., Paimer House, trand Pacific, and Depot (Ex. ostion Building). Leave. | Arrive.

. * 8:50a. m. \$ 5:40a. m. \$ 9:40p. m. * 7:0.p. m. LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

Depot fost of Lake-st. and fout of Twenty-second st.

Depart. Arrive.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILEDAD OFICAGO, ROLA ISLAND & PACIFID RAILEDAD Depot, corner of Vag series and spermanists. Ticket Office, 3d Charc.st., Seerman House.

Leave. Arrive.

- 7:50 a.m. • 7:50 p. m. ormans. Leavement & Atch Ex. • 10:00 a.m. • 3:40 p. m. ormans. Leavement & Atch Ex. • 10:00 a.m. • 3:40 p. m. ormans. Leavement & Atch Ex. • 10:00 p. m. or 3:40 p. m. Night Express. • 10:00 p. m. or 3:50 a.m. or 10:00 p. m. or 10:00 p. or 10:00 p.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.

Cablispassace from \$30 to \$70 currency. Excurrences of Coordinates of Foreign and Ireland. For sailings and further information apply to P. H. Lakison, No. 4 south Clark-st.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Sailing three-times a week to and from British Ports. Lowest Prices.

Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts. Clucago.

P. H. DU VEMNET. General Western Arest.

OCOORDIGH'S STEAMERS.

GOODBIGH'S STEAMERS.

GOODBIGH'S STEAMERS.

Por Eachise, Milwankee, etc., daily — 9 a. m. For Grand Haven, Markenon, etc., daily — 5 m. For Grand Haven, Markenon, etc., daily — 10 a. m. Sailing three-times a week to and from British Ports. Lowest Prices.

Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts. Clucago.

P. H. DU VEMNET. General Western Arest.

a. 4. 1877.—DARA STE: Having for exour medicines, doubtingly as fare, but
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THURLOW WEED.

'S READY RELIEF Forst Pains in from One to wenty Minutes.

NE TO TWENTY MINUTES. dolent or excruciating the pain, the ed-Ridden, Infirm Crippled, Nervous, strated with disease may suffer.

'S READY RELIEF AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

AGUE cured for 50 cents. There is not in this world that will cure Fever and in Majarious, Billious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Fevers (aided by MADWAT'S PILLS) WAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty can

Rich Blood-Increase of Flesh and

the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, and Skin diseases, but it is the only pomb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetca, Drown, ster. Incontinence of Urine. Brights muris, and in all cases where there are dis, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed like the white of an egg, or threads like ere is a morbid, dark billious appearance-dist deposits, and when there is g sensation when passing water, and of the back and along the loins.

I have had Ovarian Tumor in the well. All the doctors and "there was I tried everything that was recombing helped me. I saw your Resolvent build by the had no faith in it, bered for twelve years. I took six bottles and one box of its dway's Pills, and two leady fielief; and there is not a sign of the had been to the left of the left of the left of the left of the left over the grois. I took for the benefit of others, You can choose.

HANNAH P. KNAPP.

letter from Mrs. C. Krapt.

FALSE AND TRUE tter stemp to RADWAY & CO., No. The receipts of the Internal-Revenue office terday were \$19,309.

Mr. M. Cohen, of the Daily Graphic, New York, is at the Tremont House. The Water-Works are now pumping during the day at the rate of 70,000,000 gallons.

John J. Healy is convalescing, and his doctor thinks he will be well enough to ride out in a The Hon. John C. New. formerly of the

United States Treasury, arrived at the Palmer ouse last evening. The sales of 4 per cents at the Sub-Treasury

esterday amounted to \$50,000, and the silver abursements were \$1,000. The Hon. Matt Carpenter paused at the

then started for Washington. Justice Salisbury was taken sick in his office yesterday and had to go home. Justice Haines also retired to private life at about 11 o'clock. A convention of linseed-oil men, or rathe at the Tremont House yesterday. The session was a secret one, and lasted all day.

Jeremiah Kennedy, who shot his wife Sunday and attempted to commit suicide, is now hought by the authorities of the County Hostital to be out of danger. He will be removed hortly to iail.

At 6 o'clock last evening Willie Mooly, 3 years of age, while playing on the street in front of his residence, No. 539 Throop street, was run down by a hay wagon, and received a fracture of the left hip. The driver of the

fracture of the left hip. The driver of the wagon drove rapidly away.

The Citizens' Association states that the present effort for the improvement of Michigan avenue is not made under their direction, as has been stated in the papers. The credit of the undertaking is due to Enos Ayres, Esq., who has raised the funds necessary for the purpose from residents along the avenue and the vicinity of the unprovement.

At the Lake Bith camp-ground has evening began the third annual meeting of the Sunday-School Assembly, which will continue eight days. The delegates who had arrived were addressed by Mr. O. H. Horton, President of the Lake Bluff Association, who welcomed them to the grounds, and expressed the hope and belief that the meeting would be a success.

The Executive Committee charged with the management of the great demonstration of the Irih Nationalists, to take place Aug. 5, met. In evening in the club-room of Burke's Hotel. Demis O'Connor occupied the chair. Reports were received announcing progress in the several matters attending the occasion. Letters were received and accepted from the several streakers, invited to be present. were received and accepted from the several speakers invited to be present. A vote of thanks was passed to the Second Regiment for changing the date of their picnic for accommolation's sake. The Committee then adjourned to meet in the same place next Wednesday evening, and thereafter on subsequent Wednesday evenings up to the holding of the festival. The affair will occur at Ogden's Grove.

Last Sunday morning the Rev. H. S. Ham-nond, of the First Congregational Church, en-ered 4 protest against some of the doctrines concerning the second coming of Christ ad-ranced by the pastor of the church, the Rev. E. P. Goodwin, in a series of sermons, the last of which was delivered on the morning of Mr. Hammond's protest. It was expected that the matter would be brought up again at the weekly

Mr. Hammond pushes things.

At the regular communication of Ashlar Masonic Lodge (308), Chicago, Tuesday evening. DeWitt C. Cregter, Acting Grand Master, with the Rev. Heury G. Perry, Grand Chaplain, and Gil W. Barnard, Grand Marshal, the following were duly installed as officers: Frank S. Allen, W. M.; Henry R. Boss, S. W.; Jesse Rossman, J. W.; Elijah C. Cole, Treasurer; Charles A. Crane, Secretary; the Rev. Henry G. Perry, Chaplain; James E. Hostord, S. D.; John McRoby, J. D.; William W. Grant, S. S.; James E. Hardy, J. S.; John P. Ferns, Tyler. The ceremonies passed off, as always, most pleasantly, the Grand Master and others making appropriate addresses. On behalf of the Lodge, occasion was taken to present the Rev. Bro. Perry with a massive gold jewel of his office as Chaplain,—a gift to him all the more gratilying because a surprise.

ecause a surprise.

The examination of about a dozen candidates The examination of about a dozen candidates for West Point honors, by Mr. Brentano's appointment, was held before the Examining Committee, Hermann Raster and George R. Clarke, yesterday, and the result was the unanimous vote of the Committee for George Hamilton Cameron, of Evanston, as appointee, and George Maley, of Austin, as alternative. The examination took place in the rooms of the Board of Education, in the morning, and was as fair an one as possibly could be neld. Each aspirant was given a number, and each was questioned regarding some of the principles of a common English education. The Deputy Superintendent of Schools assisted the Committee. The boys all evinced a world state of ignorance, and, had a good, smart youth, with only a moderate idea of geography, history, etc., been a competitor, he would surely have won the appointment, which will not be made until next year.

The Coroner had a very busy day yesterday.

have woo the appointment, which will not be made until next year.

The Coroner had a very busy day yesterday. Beside the cases of sunstroke attended to he held inquests in the following cases; Johann Schaeler, No. 143 McGregor street, heart disease being the cause of death; Ellen Weston, No. 82 Cornelia street, was found to have died from hard drinking; J. M. Weismantel, No. 205 West Polk street, died from injuries received in falling through a sidewalk on Canal street, near Harrison; Edward Ludwignow, No. 495 Ashiand avenue, died of cholera-infantum; Mary A. Neisis, No. 99 Mohawk street, and Wilhelmina Bormann, No. 29 Newton place, died of infantile convulsions. Beside these cases deaths were reported last night from No. 375 Fourth avenue, No. 238 Calumet avenue, and another at the Morgue. The body of Edgar Stillwell, son of Judge Stillwell, of Bloomington, was brought in on the Alton Road during the atternoon. In the latter case the cause of death is unknown, and the jury, after viewing the body, was discharged until to-morrow. The body was forwarded to Bloomington afterward.

The practice of overloading teams and wagons in this city is becoming a grand nuisance to the general public. The drivers will get on a load of from three to six tons,—altogether too much for any team to haul this weather,—and by diat of whipping and persuasion will get upon a street-car track or a bridge-approach, and will then break down, just in the wrong place. Yesterday afternoon a driver of one of Durands & Co.!s teams got upon the Clark street bridge with twenty barrels of sugar on his truck. One of the rear wheels came entirely to pieces, and another truck had to come to the rescue, backing up and transferring the load, delaying about a duzen street-cars, which were finally forwed to switch off and and double back without appearing on the south side of the river at all. The load weighed three ann one-half tons. Theseday forenoon, another truck, with an enormous load of grain, was run upon the track at the western approach of the Madison street bridge ahead of everything. Then one horse balked, or gave up, while the other broke a tug, and before the nuisance was cleared from the track there was a line of street-cars reaching fully to Halsted street. These are only Illustrations of the pernicious habit of overloading which occurs every day.

HOTEL ARRYMALS.

Palmer House—The Hon. John C. New, Indianapolus; Hamilton Pope, Louisville; J. T. Gilbert, Milwankee; H. Johnson, Nevada; Judson Bent. Colorado: the Hon. A. F. Walker and the Hon. J. B. McCallough, Rutland, Vt.; A. P. Henhault, St. Paul; the Hon. H. B. Winn, Yankton; the Hon. George R. McKinzle, New York... Grand Pacife—Thomas C. Justis, Cincannat; Col. W. R. Holloway and wife, Indianapolis; Samuel Carson, Boston; L. S. Tucker, New York; Dane Port, Baffalo; A. P. Ayer, St. Louis; the Hon. John W. Bunn, Buringfield; W. L. Ball, New York; The practice of overloading teams and wagons

Topeka; John B. Neal, Salt Lake City: D. Guggenheimer, Switzerland. ... Sherman Bouse.—Col. C. D. Hunter, New Yash: the Hon. George B. Young. Clinton; the Hon. George S. Robinson. Sycamore the Hon. Henry A. Yeaton, Portsmouth. N. H. George S. Fowler, Fort Wayne; W. H. Mendell, Boston; Charles M. Taylor, Springfield, Mass.; W. C. Spafford, Cleveland: D. C. Clark, Ean Claire, Wis. ... Tremont House.—The Hon. John B. Shaw, Jr., Baltimore; Ed E. Bogert, New York; E. B. Ebert, St. Louis; D. Wishart, St. Louis; the Hon. W. R. Orr, Piqua; Col. John L. Whetstone, Cincinnati; C. D. Nash, Milwaukee; J. B. Carney, Detroit; M. M. Cohen, Daily Graphic, New York, the Hon. James M. Taylor, Ottunwa; Alexande: Enston, St. Louis; the Rov. Dr. J. Chamberlin, Madras, India; the Hon. W. K. Evans, Indianapolis; Jerome Bradley, New York.

THE CITY-HALL

The license receipts were \$1,500. All the employes at the City-Hall had their ookery being an oven. Thus far only 437 saloon licenses have been

ssued. The police will begin a raid on the de equents in a day or two. Commissioner De Wolf and Dr. Rauch paid visit to the canal yesterday to see if it isn't possible to carry off more water from the South Branch.

The Treasurer's receipts were: Water Office, \$2,112; Collector, \$2,143; Comptroller, \$714. Total, \$4,970: He paid out \$15,000, a third of it to redeem warrants of 1877.

The North Pier will be ready for the sick children this morning, but the omnibuses to take those of poor parents thither will not com-nience running until Monday.

About 170 deaths have been reported so fa

There was some talk about Bensinger, and the general impression is that he will again be defeated Monday night, and worse than he was before. One Alderman promises to make a speech against him, and to show up something that will be likely to create a breeze. It is probable also that a resolution will be introduced calling for a special committee of five to investigate the City Weigher's office, with a view of attaching a salary to the office, and having the fees go into the City Treasury.

The Superintendency matter, in stock langering the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the superintendency matter, in stock langering the contraction of the contracti

The Superintendency matter, in stock language, is "flat." Scarcely anything new was learned yesterday, except that Capt. Seavey's chances of confirmation are slim. Only two Aldermen, Throop and Smyth, say openly that they will yote for him, but some outsiders say be will got at least twenty at the Cay. dermen, Throop and Smyth, say openly that the the grounds, and expressed the hope and belief that the meeting would be a success.

At 11:50 Tuesday night James E. Gillen, while running at the corner of Madison street and Bishop court, iell, breaking his left leg above the ankle. He was attended by Dr. C. M. Fitch, ard sent to the Hospital as son as the Union Park Express Company could be induced to hitch up a wagon, which was not until day-light. He is a young man 20 years of age, and lives at No. 395 Wes; Indiana street.

At about 7:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and individual who refused to give his name, or could not, was brought to the jail bleeding profusely. He had a severe wound extending from his left eye about five inches upward and backward, and, being ejected from the drug stores, and refused attention by the physicians in the neighborhood of Michigan and Clark streets, he tell into the hands of the Assistant County-Physician and haid his wound dressed. He would not give his name, but stated that he dad been at work on the docks, and that his wound had been at work on the docks, and that his wound had been at work on the docks, and that his wound had been inflicted by Pat Riley with a shovel.

The Executive Committee charged with the management of the great demonstration of the Trib Nationalists, to take place Aug. 5, met la evening in the club-room of Burke's Hotel.

Dennis O'Connor occupied the chair. Reports were received announcing progress in the several matters attending the occasion. Letters were received announcing progress in the several matters attending the occasion. Letters were received announcing progress in the several matters attending the occasion. Letters were received announcing progress in the several matters attending the occasion. Letters were received announcing progress in the several matters attending the occasion. Letters were received announcing progress in the several matters attending the occasion. Letters were received announcing progress in the several matters attended

through, which is likely to be successful, as many of the Aldermen wish to adjourn the Council for a month or six weeks,

THE POST-OFFICE. In the interest of the postal service, as wel s that of the public, Postmaster Palmer has noonday collections and delivery trips. He is of opinion that the public interest will be subserved by this proceeding, for the reason that it would be unsafe for the men to work, and the service would therefore be crippled. In some special instances delays may be noted, and may cause some annovance, yet the citizens will see the justice and wisdom of the course pursued. Clarence Holster, the Assistant Postmaster at Michigan City, Ind., was arrested yesterday morning by Special-Agent George W. White, on a charge of robbing the mails. It appears been robbed of their contents, four packages containing money having quite recently been emptied of their contents. The letters were cut open at the end, neatly gummed together again, and forwarded to their destination. A dispatch to the Department received yesterday afternoon says the evidence against Holster is complete, and that he has made a written confession of his guit. He was taken to La Porte for examination before the United States Commissioner.

missioner.

POURTH-CLASS OFFICES.

The Postmasters in small towns and suburbs, designated as "Fourth-class," have for a long time been enriching themselves at the expense of the Government under the old system by which their compensation has been on the basis of a percentage on the number of stamps sold. Under that system they have been enabled to make extensive purchases of stamps and sell them to merchauts at reduced figures. Postmaster Palmer, who thinks the Government has master Palmer, who thinks the Government has been defrauded of millious in this way, points out a fact which has escaped the notice of the nowspaper correspondents, that Congress has returned to the former method, placing the compensation on the basis of percentage only on the number of stamps canceled at their respective offices. The act passed at the close of the session making appropriations for the Post-Office service, has the following section, which will be read with rueful interest by Postmasters of the class alluded to:

That the compensation of Postmasters of the fourth class shall be the whole of nox rents collected at their offices, and commissions on unpaid master Palmer, who thinks the Government ha

That the compensation of Postmasters of the fourth class shall be the whole of box rents collected at their offices, and commissions on unpaid letter-postage collected, on amounts received from waste paper, dead newspapers, printed matter, and twine sold, and on postage-stamps, stamped envelopes, postal-cards, and newspaper and periodical stamps canceled as postages on matter actually mailed at the offices at the following rate, namely: On the first \$100 or less per quarter, 60 per cent; the same to be ascertained and allowed by the Auditor on the settlement of the accounts of such Postmasters upon their sworn quarterly returns; provided that when the compensation of any Postmaster of this class shall reach \$1,000 per annum, exclusive of commissions on money-order business, and when the returns to the Auditor for four quarters shall show him to be entitled to a compensation in excess of that amount under Sec. 7 of the act of July 12, 1876, the Auditor shall report such fact to the Postmaster-General, who shall assign him to his proper class, and fix his salary as provided by said section. Provided, further, that in no case shall there be allowed to any Postmaster of this class a compensation greater than \$2.50 in any one quarter, exclusive of money-order commissions.

The susual penalties will be enforced for a viola-The usual penalties will be enforced for a viola-on of this order.

Charles Schaffner was up before Comm sioner Hoyne yesterday for carrying on a whole sale liquor business without license, and was held in \$1,000 bail until the 23d inst. Franks & Mass were held over in \$1,000 bail for failing

books. Arrests: Lawrence Beattie, the notorio found roaming about with a jimmy in his possession; Monroe Ramsey, accused of the larceny of \$30 from Miss Coffing, of No. 393 Michigan avenue; Ellen Murphy, riot; Ida Stone, larceny of lady's clothing for which an owner is wanted.

John Carroll is locked up in the West Madison Street Station for throwing a brick that broke a leg for Mr. John Brassey, of No. 139 Kinzle street. It is claimed that Brassey en-gaged in kicking and beating John's crippied brother, and that the brick was thrown for the purpose of making him desist.

Constable Meancy yesterday arrested Oscar Larsen and Frank Faasch, Captain and Mate of the schooner Wren, on a warrant procured by a seaman named Hans Olsen, who accused the two men of assaulting and cruelly beating him. The prisoners were brought before Justice Haines, who declared it out of his jurisdiction, and dismissed it, whereupon they were again arrested and taken before Commissioner Hoyas. arrested and taken before Commissioner Hoyae.
Justice Morrison held the following: Vincent
Blochs. Isrceny as bailee, \$1,500 to the 22d;
Charles Wait, judecent conduct in Union Park,
\$100 fine; George Dubarry, larceny, \$100 fine;
George Allen, larceny of goods from the house
of Kennedy, the wife-murderer, \$500 to the
18th; Anton Steexler, burgiary of Officer
Tolan's house some weeks ago, \$1,000
to the Criminal Court; Joseph Parry,
larceny, \$300 to the 18th. Justice Summerfield

THE BISSELL CASE.

burglary of his mother-in-law's house, Mrs. E. Brown, otherwise "Mother Herrick"; James Broderick, assaulting Michael Allen in a fight about a dog, \$500 to the Criminal Court; John Morris, assaulting Jennie Fields, \$100 fine; John Muroby and Henry Gaskin, larceny, \$500 to the 19th; K. Estelle Eddy, concealing mortgaged property from John C. Magee, \$1,000 to the 18th.

A Mrs. Heffernan, residing at No. 74 North Peoria street, vesterday brought her sick child, I year of age, to the drug-store of Buck & Ravner, on Clark street, and then sent for a physician. Dr. Dyas gave a prescription, but while it was being filled at the drug-store the child died in its mother's arms, of cholera infantum. The child should have been left at home, packed in ice, instead of being brought out in the heat in its condition.

An old gentleman by the name of William Conroy was arrested last week down on Blue Island avenue, on the charge of stealing some property from a person who it was alleged was in the saloon at the same time with Mr. Conroy. The case came up yesterday morning at the West Side Police Court, the complaining witness did not appear, and Mr. Conroy, against whom there appears at no time to have been any evidence, was honorably discharged.

any evidence, was honorably discharged.

Julius B. Sondhein, apparently a Hebrew of a low type, was tried before Justice Foote, yesterday, at the instance of S. F. Cone, of No. 203 Wabash avenue, who charged him with procuring money under false pretenses. It was stated in the evidence that Sondhein was a traveling agent for Cone, and was trying to sell shirts; but finding business dull be forged a large number of orders and drew money on them from his employers. Several communications from Postmasters showed that there were no such parties as the orders represented. The prisoner was held to the Criminal Court in ball of \$1,000.

At about 4 o'clock vastarder money Office. At about 4 o'clock yesterday morning Officers
Johnson and Coty while out in citizens' dress
saw a suspicious-looking man on the corner of
Ann and Washington, streets. They kept sight
of him, and finally saw him enter the yard of
No. 339 West Washington street, and attempt
to burgiarize the residence of William Dodge.
The officers caught him in the act of raising a
window with a small timmy, and also found in window with a small jimmy, and also found in his possession a bottle of chloroform and a case-knife for opening windows. When brought to the station he gave the name of Henry Davis, and claims to be a recent arrival from Toledo. At about 3:30 yesterday afternoon two men who were loading about in the saloon of John Feldkamp, at the corner of Randolph and Hal-sted streets, helped themselves to a gold watch and chair which was hanging with a vest watch and chain which was hanging with a vest-on a nail. They ran, and were pursued by De-tectives Lansing and Londergan until they ran into a wood-shed in the rear of S. F. Gale's resi-dence, No. 42 Sangamon street. It was found necessary to break in the door in order to cap-ture them. At the station they were recognized as George Reynolds and William Harris, alias Frank Williams, alias "Slip" and Driscoll. In the chase the thieves threw away the watch and chain, but they were afterwards found:

THE COUNTY BUILDING. County-Physician Geiger will be absent next week on vacation. He goes to the Insane Asylum, and proposes to combine business with

The tax-cases must give way in the County Court this morning to try the insanity of fourteen unfortunates. This is the larges number ever brought for trial one day. The Sheriff's office, after to-day, will be in telephonic communication with the South Side A wire was yesterday put up connecting with the American District Telegraph office.

Most of the Commissioners were stretch out in the shades of Blue Island yesterd where they went on a picule. Some bay that Commissioner Bradley was at the bottom of the scheme, and that he invited his fellows to the gaint with an eye single to getting them to unite on him for Chairman of the Board next year; others say that Fitzgerald was engineering the job with a view to creating a sympathy for him in his aspirations for Sheriff. In any event, the picnic was held, and a great many attended. The County Court was occupied with the tax Several other minor objections wer disposed of, but the most important one was an objection to the Hyde Park authorities levying a tax in excess of 5 per cent of the property valuation for corporate purposes. The objectors contended that the Town Board and the South Park Commissioners had exceeded their constitutional limits in the matter, and the Court took the matter under advisement. The only exciting scene of the day was between two attorneys of Hyde Park, who, in their enthusiasm for their respective causes got to calling one for their respective causes, got to calling one another ugly names.

J. RUSSELL JONES. The Staats-Zeitung of yesterday contained the

The Staats-Zeiting of yesterday contained the following:

The bankruptcy of the Messrs. Hesing, father and sen, cannot but awaken general sympathy. As appears from the interview with Mr. Hesing on the subject, ne has done all in his power to meet his obligations, and has dragged his son into the whirlpool with him in order to avoid bankruptcy. That he had to go into bankruptcy is to be ascribed to the revenge of a man to whom the citizens of Chicago owe little; who until now has eaten to repletion out of the public crip, and who renays with kicks, after the fashion of the mule, every effort to disturb him in the continuone of this profitable enjoyment,—J. R. Jones, who came here from Galisna in 1860, and since then has lived on the Federal Government and Chicago, whose manipulations in the Legislature of our State have robbed the City of Chicago of privileges the sale of which would bring in more than enough to pay the whole city debt.—J. K. Jones, the head and centre of the once powerful and still notorious Galena ring, met his dirst serious defeat in Chicago when, not long ago, the Illinois Staats-Zeiting hindered him from taking possession of Lake street, and checked him for the first time in his efforts to monopolize the streets of the city. In order to avenge himself for this, he caused the Union National Bank to reject a compromise with Mr. Hesing, to which it had substantially agreed, and which would have made unnecessary the bankruptcy announced today—in action which appears the more contempible since he is not at all interested in the bank, and since he could break in the controlished in which appears the more contempible since he is not at all interested in the bank, and since he could break in the contempions when a appears from an interested in the bank, and since he could break in the counterested in the bank, and since he could break in the counterested in the bank, and since he could break in the province when in the counterested in the bank, and since he could break in the counterested in the ba ible since he is not at all interested in the bank, and since he could break us, this compromise, which are the controlled the since where place, was a perfectly fair one, only through a misrepresentation of facts. Thus do the flesings have to suder for the energetic partials in the Stadie-Zeelman against the greed of the West Side Street-Railway Company, represented by Mr. Jones.

A REPORTER OF THE TRIBUNE CALLED ON MR. JONES.

yesterday, and read the article to him, and inquired if he had any statement to make.

He was very much amused at the charges, and said it was the first knowledge he had that Mr. Hesing or the Sidate-Leitung had defeated the Lake-street ordinance, the Mayor having always stated that he vetoed the ordinance because a majority of the owners of the property fronting on the street had not petitioned for the improvement. As to his having defeated the compromise, he said that he met Mr. Wheeler, President of the bank, one day, and, the claim against Hesing being aliuded to, he casually remarked that, in his judgment, the security was ample, he considering the Staats-Zeitung stock worth par. It uever occurred to him that he was doing the Staats-Zeitung people an injustice by stating that he believed the stock was worth something. He had no idea that what he said influenced the Directors in rejecting Mr. Hesing's offer to compromise. Concerning the "Galena Ring," he was not aware that he was considered its leader. If he could justly lay claim to the distinction, he would feel proud to lead such men as Gen. Grant, Judge Drummond, John M. Douglass, John N. Jewett, William H. Bradley, Van H. Higgins, Henry and Nathan Corwith, B. H. Campbell, John A. Rawlins, John E. Smith, and E. B. Washbuche.

Mr. Jones also said that he admitted that yesterday, and read the article to him, and in-

Campbell, John A. Rawlins, John E. Smith, aud. E. B. Washbure. Mr. Jones also said that he admitted that he had been very generously treated by the Government, and appreciated it, and expressed the hope that he would never be compelled to admit under oath that he had ever done any disreputable thing or been sent to jail.

PRESIDENT WHELER.

The reporter subsequently called upon Presidents.

The reporter subsequently called upon President Wheeler, of the Union National Bank, and, charged, and hir. Jones' reply thereto, asked what he had to say about it.

Mr. Wheeler said there was very little to it. Mr. Wheeler said there was very little to it. Mr. Jones had not influenced the bank in any way whatever. He remembered having had a short conversation with Mr. Jones relative to the value of Staats-Zeitung stock, and he said that it certainly was worth par. That was all was remarked about it, and he (Wheeler) was of the opinion that there was nothing in it derogatory to Mr. Hesing in any way whatever. So far as the compromise was concerned, Mr. Hesing band made a proposition to the bank, and offered certain securities. The proposition was accepted, providing that the Bank Directors should ratify it. They examined the securities, and failed to discover that they were sufficient. Hence its rejection. The truth was, Mr. Hesing had "beared" the Staats-Zeitung stock, and was anxious to release it by putting up other securities. These the Bank did not consider as good as the stock, and the trade fell through.

to the settlement of the estate of Charles H. Bissell. Mr. Bissell was for a long time one of the proprietors of the Sherman House. In February, 1876, he, in company with his son, W. H. Bissell, was traveling in New England, when a terrible railway accident caused the death of both father and son. The present case hinges upon the question as to which of the two hinges upon the question as to which of the two was killed, or died, first. Under the laws of 11-

hinges upon the question as to which of the two
was killed, or died, first. Under the laws of Illinois, if the younger Bissell died after his
father, the whole of the real estate owned by
Bissell, the elder, would fall to the widow of
the deceased. It, however, the father survived
the son there would be other heirs in the persons of the blood relatives of Bissell, Sr., the
widow being entitled to only one-half of the
real estate.

When the case was called up in the Probate
Court yesterday, there were found to be three
parties or sets of parties represented by counsel.
Mr. W. S. Young, Jr., represented the estats of
the deceased as attorney for Myron L. Pearce,
administrator. Judge C. B. Lawrence appeared for Helen D. Bissell, widow of the deceased.
Judge Blackman represented the interests of
the collateral heirs, who were Eunice Bissell,
mother, Helen D. Bissell, widow, and Eureka,
wife of Wilbur F. Storey, and Anna, wife of
Augustas Lamb, sisters. It should be stated
that Mrs. Storey has no participation in the
proceedings, the active contestants being really
Mrs. Eunice Bissell and Mrs. Lamb.

Mr. Henry J. Morgan, bookkeeper at the
Sherman House, was sworn and examined as to
heirship. He testified that Feb. 14, 1876, he received a telegraphic dispatch to the effect that
Charles H. Bissell and W. H. Bissell had perished in a railway accident near Wallingford, N.
H., and that Charles H. Bissell that perished in a railway accident near Wallingford, N.
H., the hat the event of the death of Gnarles
H. Bissell before the death of his son, or in the
event of the death of the son before the interwhich which is the event of the death of Gnarles
H. Bissell before the death of his son, or in the
event of the death of the son before the interthe facts might be in relation to the decease of
the eider and younger Bissell, that would not
be a proper question for the Court to decide,
but was subject to the ruling of another tribunal.

Judge Blackman argued that the mother and
sisters were entitled to protec

Judge Blackman argued that the mother and Judge Blackman argued that the mother and sisters were entitled to protection of the real estate, if any interests should hereafter be found to belong to them, by compelling Mrs. Bissell to give a refunding bond to the administrator for the amount of the personal property, massuch as there were a number of secured creditors whose claims should have been paid out of the personality without recourse to the real estate.

The Court held that for the purpose of distribution he would find that Charles H. Bissell and son perished simultaneously, and that for

and son perished simultaneously, and that to the purpose of giving notice of final settle-ment he would find that the above-named heirs ment he would find that the above-named heirs were the only persons entitled to such notice.

Mr. Young presented the final account of the administrator, showing the amount of receipts to be \$23,617, and the disbursements to be \$14,279, leaving on hand a balance of \$9,337 to be paid to the widow of Charles H. Bissell. The probable value of the real estate was placed at \$33,000. It is understood that Judge Blackman will

commence proceedings in the State behalf of the mother and sisters

THE "L-0." DISSATISPACTION OF THE PRINTERS. There was a rumor on the street early las evening that the printers at the Inter-Ocean running the report down it was learned that there was some trouble. It seems that Mr. Nixon, the business manager, notified the men a couple of months ago of an intended reduc tion from 40 to 36 cents a thousand ems. The question was referred to the Typographica Union, and the Executive Committee was empowered to adjust the difficulty, the proprietors of ered to adjust the difficulty, the proprietors of the other morning papers declining to join the Inter-Ocean in the cut. The Committee, after a conference with Mr. Nixon, reported to the Union that he had made concessions, and the scale would remain the same as it had been. It appears, however, that, by a manipulation of the measurement of type, the Inter-Ocean printers were required to set 1,100 instead of 1,000 ems for 40 cents, so that in reality Mr. Nixon carried his point, and the Committee exceeded their authority, as is claimed, by consenting to the arrangement.

the arrangement.

The Inter-Ocean printers soon became aware of what they denominate "the trick," and for a week or so past there has been much grumbling about it. The complaints became so loud bling about it. The complaints became so loud and frequent that a strike was imminent, so a special meeting of the Union was called for last evening to take action. It was held at the hall, corner of Michigan and Clark streets, and was somewhat stormy. The Inter-Ocean printers were present in a body, work being temporarily suspended in the office. A few javored "walking out of the office at A few favored "waking out of the office at onee," but the majority were opposed to haste. After nearly two hours talk, and unsuccessful attempt being made to censure the Executive Committee, it was decided to submit the question of reduction to the Union, a vote to be taken Saturday. It will unquestionably be voted down, it is said, and there yet may be a strike, if Mr. Nixoh doesn't back down.

either on the ground of desertion or bigamy.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Roger Sherman began a suit yesterday against
Moses Warren claiming \$1.500.

BANKRUFTCY MATTERS.

Henry Alsop, of Hyde Park, braved the heat
yesterday to file his voluntary petition in bankruptcy, and he asks that his partner, Thomas
Alsop, and the firm may be declared bankrupt.
They are in business at Elkhart City. Logan
County, Ill. The firm debts, all secured, amount
to \$4.934. The assets consist of \$1,500 worth of
open accounts. Henry Alsop has no individual
debts nor assets.

R. E. Jenkins was yesterday elected Assignee
of Henry Rogers and J. J. Smith; George W.
Campbell of Henry Walter; Bracford Hancock
of Charles W. Green: R. E. Jenkins of George
E. Purington.

E. Purington.
The creditors of Abraham Rubel accepted a composition of 25 per cent, payable one-quarter in cash, and the remander in six months at 8 per cent interest, secured by notes of the bankrupts guaranteed by satisfactory

of the bankrupes games.

parties.

Assignees will be chosen at 10 a. m. to-day for W. G. Ritchie; John Garneck; John N. Masen and D. W. Mills, and for Peter Keller.

CRECUT COURT.

Eliza Potter filled a bill against Obadiah Huse and wife, S. N. Cutler, S. K. Cromwell, Grandons two mortgages for and others, to foreclose two mortgages for \$7,500 on Lots 2 and 3, Block 3 in Ashland's Second Addition to Chicago.

AMATEURS.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.
The National Amagent Press Association held ts third annual meeting at the Palmer House yesterday morning, the boys composing it being called to order at 10 o'clock by the First Vice-President, J. W. Snyder, of Richmond, Va.: the President, A. W. Dingwall, of Milwankee, being detained at home by business.

After about seventy new members had been

After about seventy new members had been elected, Stanton M. Mills, of Springfield, Ill., delivered an oration on "The Professional vs. the Amateur Press," which was listened to with attention and rewarded with the most tumultuous appliance. The new constitution of the Association was then read, and, with the exception of a few unimportant clauses, adopted. The meeting was then adjourned for dinner.

At 3 o'clock the boys got together again, and, having been well-fed, felt somewhat frisky, the presiding officer being obliged to batter up one of Mr. Palmer's tables in a shocking manner in trying to preserve a semblance of order. When the crowd had been seated the fun begas. Charges were made that some people who had no credentials were acting as delegates, and the most intense excitement prevailed while the Committee was looking into the matter.

and the most intense excitement prevaled while the Committee's absence, letters of regret from some of the most talented Amsteurs in the country were read by the Secretary. Then the boys took a recess of fifteen minutes, at the end of which time the Committee on Credentials returned, and reported that it had decided Messrs. Witham Lay, A. N. Demorest, A. H. Downs, and M. C. Griggs were ineligible as delegates. The cases were then taken up separately, and in about two minutes the room was a perfect pandemonium, everybody hooting at once, and the Chairman keeping the table warm with his 10 cent cane. Finally these cheerful youths uproariously decided to ignore the Committee's report, and take the four blazing lights of literature into the fold again, it having been shown that occasional scintillations from their pens had appeared in the amateur papers during the year. The election of officers was then proceeded with, Messrs. George W. Hancock, Chicago; W. T. Hall, Chicago; Joseph P. Classey, New York; and Coriel Kendail, Boston, being nominated for Presi-

Chase, Omana.

The meeting then adjourned until this morning at 9 o'clock.

Last evening the boys held a banquet at the Palmer House, at which many good things were eaten and said.

THE RIVER.

WHY IT WAS SO DIRTY.

It was stated in THE TRIBUNE last week that the South Branch and the main stream were in ceding week. They were so heavy that the canal, which drains a large amount of territory, bad all it could do in disposing of the surface drainage, and hadn't capacity sufficient to take off any of the Chicago River water. The canal authorities closed the gates at Lockport, fearing that, if it were not done, the current through the canal would be so strong as to ing that, it it were not done, the current through the canal would be so strong as to break its banks and renew the damage caused by the spring freshets of a year ago. After the surface water had run off the gateswere reopened Monday, and the river is now in a tolerable condition. It appears that, in addition to this difficulty with the surface drainage, the Ogden ditch contributed its share to the trouble. A dam was put across the ditch last year, near the Despiaines River, which it was hoped would substantially check the flow of water, though it was stated at the time that the dam was not high enough, and that, whenever the Despiaines was swollen, a certain quantity of water would find its way over the dam and down the ditch to the South Branch, which it strikes at an angle near the mouth of the canal. These fears were realized last week, for a considerable body of water did overflow the dam and run into the South Branch, adding to the strain upon the canal. That work has a capacity of about 30,000 cubic feet per minute, which is sufficient to empty the Chicago River and the South Branch every three days. Whenever the lock gates are closed, however, the flow ceases, and it takes but a short time to restore the river to its old condition of stagnation and filth.

It is a question as to what should be done to it takes but a short time to restore the river to its old condition of starpation and filth.

It is a question as to what should be done to remedy this trouble. It is exident that, as the city grows, and the amount of sewage increases, the canal will be insufficient to remove it, unless the Ogden ditch is disposed of by increasing the height of the dam, or unless some provision is made for taking care of the flow from the country which borders the canal by increasing the dam of the dam, or unless some provision is made for taking care of the flow from the country which borders the canal by increasing vision is made for taking care of the flow from it country which borders the canal by intercepting ditches or otherwise. The cost of widening the canal would be so great that it is not likely the State would care about undertaking if The trouble could be remedied at much le expense by shutting out the water of the De plaines River, which now flows into the Sou Branch from the Ogden Ditch, and by providing for the carrying away of the sarface water which at certain seasons gives the canal all it. which at certain seasons gives the canal all the work it can do to carry it off.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOME NOTES AND EVENTS. Clara Morris does not suffer from the heat, but Hooley & Quinlin do.

"Conscience" is drawing moderate audience o Hoolev's Theatre this week. After Saturlay night this play will be withdrawn, and Mis Morris will appear in "Miss Multon"

Duprez & Benedict's Minstrels open for or week at McVicker's Theatre next Monday. This will be their first visit to Chicago for three years. There are four end men in the troups,—
Fox, Ward, Archie White, and Jim Warfield.
James T. Guitch is the middle man. Frank
Dumont is also of the party, which is said to be
an excellent minstrel organization.

The showy advertising car heralding the coming of Barnum's "Greatest show on earth" (which opens here on the 29th) will be on exhibition to-day and to-morrow at the Fort Wayne depot. It is built regardless of cost, and was built by the great showman as a monument to his employes who were killed at the destruction of the last big car near Des Monnes. It is sixty-two feet long and nine and one-half feet wide, and is loaded with five tons of manimoth show bills, forty advance men, and sixteen assistants. The five tons lasts only twelve days, and to post it requires 1,200 pounds of starch and the labor of twelve men each day. Barnum is coming himself with the show, accompanied by his young English wife. The showy advertising car heralding the com

The announcement of the sudden death of John Bichl, which occurred yesterday at Quincy, Ill., was a shock to many, very many people in Chicago, where he has lived for the last twenty years in almost constant service to the public manifest of the public service to the public way. being temporarily suspended in the office. A few favored "walking out of the office at once," but the majority were opposed to haste. After nearly two hours talk, and unsuccessful attempt being made to censure the Executive Committee, it was decided to submit the question of reduction to the Union, a vote to be taken Saturday. It will unquestionably be voted down, it is said, and there yet may be a strike, if Mr. Nixoh doesn't back down.

THE COURTS.

DIVORCES.

Lisette Wilke filed a bill yesterday against her husband, Carl Wilke, complaining that at the time he married her, in September, 1875, he had another wife living, named Auguste Westphal. He left complainant in November, 1875, and she claimed to be entitled to a divorce either on the ground of desertion or bigamy.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Roger Sherman began a suit yesterday against Mosses Warren claiming \$1.500.

Bankkupper Matters.

Henry Alsop, of, 1/40e Park, braved the heat yesterday to file his voluntary petition in banks.

STAGE GOSSIP ELSEWHERE. Rose Evtinge is said to have secured at leas ne play by Charles Reade.

Miss Ade Cavendish will leave England for New York Aug. 24, by the Russia. Boucicault is going to write a new play this nummer—if he can find one.—Exchange. Miss Neilson has the heart disease, and has therefore abandoned the idea of coming to this

country.

It is said that Miss Maggie Mitchell will not blar "La Cigale," of which she is the owner, luring the forthcoming season. during the forthcoming season.

Mr. Sothern will sail from Liverpool, per Adriatic, July 16, and expects to spend the month of August saimon fishing in Canada.

Tom Taylor is writing a new play for Agnes Robertson, and she will very likely do a drama called "Auld Lang Syne" when she comes to America.

It has been cleverly said that, while there are no circuses in this vicinity just now, more tumblers are in practice than have been seen during the season.

Miss Davenport will appear in "Olivia" at the Union Square Theatre, Aug. 2. Squire Thornhill, in which Mr. Teriss has made a hit in London, will be acted by Mr. Louis James.

Emmet, the actor, writes to the Clipper that the blow he lately received on the nose cured him of catarrh, from which he had suffered for ifteen years, and that he thinks his voice is improved.

Atiss Kate Claxton will open the Lyceum Theatre on the 2d of September with Emile Angier's recent success at the Theatre Francaise in Paris,—"Les Fourchambault." Miss Claxton will be the manager of the house, and conduct it as a first-class place of amusement. She will open the establishment in person, and it will be her only appearance there during the season. It is said that the company will comprise a number of leading favorites, and that a

prise a number of leading favorites, and that a high standard of excellence will be maintained

in every department.

Not long since, Edwin Booth was playing Reheles at McVicker's Theatre. In the metropolis of illinois. Having recited in a fervent and impressive tone:

France, my mistress, France, my wedded wife. Who shall proclaim divorce 'twixt me and thee?

There was a solemn pause for a moment, when suddenly, as if in reply to the question, rang out from the gallery the word "Chicago!" The audience "took" in a few seconds, and burst into mingled roar and applause, not lessened by the commentary, also from the abode of the gods, "That's so; Chicago'll fix up a divorce for you, old Richeless, or any other man."

The following characteristic epistle is address-

ed by Stuart Robson to the New York Sum:

In the Sum of the Sth inst an article headed
"Montressor or Ogilvy" appears, in which it is
said that Mr. Crane and myself contracted to pay
the distinguished unknown \$250 fora play. Such,
I believe, was the understanding, but it was distinctly stipulated that the author must be, beyond
any doubt, a real live Lord. Now, sir, if he turns
out to be no Lord, he must refund the money.
The pecuniary and artistic success of Robson and
Crane depends on Ogilvy being a Lord. We have
studied two of the longest and most uninteresting
parts it has ever been our misfortune to encounter,
hoping, that our reward would oe in the great
hodor of producing a nodeman's play. Mr. Crane
is now in Europe. What his feelings will be

hard at work. He has in preparation a volume of "Personal Reminiscences," which is to be published by the Appletons, and which will contain most of the interesting experiences of his long professional life in America. He has been obliged to deter work on his book for a short time on account of orders that he has received for two new plays. One of these he describes as "a psychologic fantasic musicale," or extravaganza, to which Mr. Rice, the author of "Evangeline," is to put the music. It is to be brought out at the Boston Museum in September by the "Evangeline" combination. The other piece is a protean comedy, which will be played by Miss Laura Phillips in New England next season. The extravaganza is to be called "Lotus"; Miss Phillips' piece has not been named yet.

A London correspondent of a New York n

A London correspondent of a New York paper writes:

The "Olivia" people have not exactly treated treated Fanny Davenport with the courtesy and consideration which her compliment for themshould have elicited. She paid them \$3,000 for the American rights of their piece, besides a percentage on receipts; she has come to London to see it, and they made her pay for her box. When she suggested to wills that this was hardly what she expected, he said that if a box was too expensive she had better take a stall; he would book it for her, and she could pay him again. This is not a joke. It is serious. When she called en Wills he gave her luncheon at a railway depot, and sat all the time with his hat on. The eccentricity of genius this. I suppose. Lord Byron often dined at a chop-house in London because he liked to dine with his hat on. But "the fair Fanny" is not accustomed to this kind of treatment. She enjoyed herself better, I expect, on Wednesday at a coaching and garden-party to which she was invited through the medium of Mr. Palmer, of New York. Lord Londesborough was the host, and among his guests were Lord Dunraven, Mr. E. A. Sothern, Str George Wombwell, Mr. Labouchere, Mrs. John Wood, Miss Heurietts Hodson, and Miss Marian Terry.

LOUISIANA.

The Petter Subs Stumble upon Some Rich Developments—Testimony of Democratic Witnesses Impeached—Positive Evidence that E. L. Weber Attempted to Bribe a

NEW ORLEANS, July 17 .- Before the Sub-Committee to-day several witnesses were intro duced to prove the bad character of Hiram Smedley, who testified a few days ago that he to the Anderson-Weber agreement; that no one else was present, and Jones is now dead. Ex-District-Attorney Beckwith testified that he had refused Smedley as a juror on an im-portant case, because he didn't think he should be trusted in such a position.

Several witnesses testified that they wouldn't

believe Smedley, and gave him a general bad

W. H. Seymour, Notary Public, contradicted the statement made by Smedley a few days ago that he (Smedley) had told witness that the jurat to the Anderson-Weber agreement was false. Says he never had any conversation with

Smedley.

John S. Dula (colored), of West Felicians Parish, testified that he was Parish Judge in 1876; was invited to resign, but didn't resign. Made affidavit before the Returning Board, charging intimidation, violence, and murder. Made statements on information received from The cross-examination by Gov. Cox brought

out the statement from Dula that he had been daily in the company of E. L. Weber for the past week, that Weber and offered witness \$500 and the promise of a position in the public schools as a teacher if witness would follow schools as a teacher if witness would follow his (Weber's) example, recant the affidavit before the Returning Board, and deny intimidation in the parishes. Weber said he was all right now that he had made arrangements with those who opposed nim, and thought he would now be safe anywhere. He had acted wisely, and advised witness to do the same, and place himself right before the people of the parish and State. Witness promised Weber he would follow his example, but his conscience wouldn't permit him to do so. Witness believed Armistead and Duncan, who testified yesterday, had been paid oy Weber. He understood the money was put up by gentlemen from New York three or four weeks ago. Dula was promised a place in the Custom-House. Witness received \$10 from Weber yesterday and \$35 to-day. He was to receive the balance after testifying. He said this was the only bribery case he had ever had anything to do with. Thinks it doubtful if coored men can trust themselves when there is money at stake.

Sub-Committee, on recommendation of E. L. Weber, testified that he was present in Weber's room when the interviews mentioned by Dula took place. Weber and I room together. We are very intimate. When Dula first came Weber was not in. Dula and I talked of Weber's testimony, and Dula said he believed there was money in it. Said Swazev would go along with them, but he wanted \$1,000. Dula said if he could get \$1,500 he could manage Swazey. Dula giving witness to understand he was going with Weber on the same line's of testimony. Never heard Weber offer Dula any money, but Weber borrowed \$10 of witness yesterday and \$35 to-day, which was baid to Dula by Weber, Dula remarking he didn't receive it as a bribe, but as a loan.

E. Weber recalled—Heard the testimony of Dula to-day. His statement that I attempted to bribe him is false. Admitted loaning Dula the money as stated by St. Martin. The testimony was introduced to show that Seymour, the notary, and E. L. Jenks were acquaintances.

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION. NEW ORLEANS, July 17 .- A committee forty leading merchants and citizens, representing the Chamber of Commerce, Cotton Exchange, and City of New Orleans, met to-day and resolved to call a great National and Inte national Commercial and River Convention, to assemble in this city on the 19th of November next. Representatives are to be invited from all the cities and towns interested in the exten sion and development of the export trade of the eion and development of the export trade of the country, the establishment of steamship lines, the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippl River and its tributaries, and the construction of a Southern Pacific Railway. The South American States and Mexico will be invited to send delegates. Gen. Cyrus Bussey, President of the Chamber of Commerce, was elected President of the permanent Convention, with A. H. May and Duncan F. Kenn as Vice-Presidents. Numerous sub-committees were appointed to make suitable arrangements for the meeting of the Convention.

INSURANCE.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 17.-In cons quence of the Insurance law passed in 1877, chiefly for the benefit of the State Auditor and the Journal and Sentine of this city, the Travelers' Insurance Company has withdrawn all its agencies, refusing to transact business in this State.

Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic is the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, out contains blood-making, forcegeuerating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease: and in every form of debiitty, particularly if resulting from pulmonary compianns. It is friendly and helpful to the most delicate stomach. CANWELL HAZARD & Co., prodelicate stomach. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York.

H. Walbridge.
Funeral at 968 Wabash-av., Friday, July 19, at 10 clock. Friends of the family invited.
FRENCH—Jeany A., infant daughter of B. W. and Martha B. French, 461 West Jackson-st. Martha B. French, 461 West Jackson-et.
CONROY—July 17, of consumption, Mary Conroy,
oldest daugater of William and Eliza Conroy.
Funeral from her late residence, 207 Forquer-st.,
July 18, to the Holy Family Church, theace by carriages
to Calvary.

Tuncinnati and St. Louis papers please copy.

Funeral on the 18th at 1 p. m. by carriages to Rose-hil.

Law Jackson (Mich.) papers please copy.
GRIFFSES.—July 16, Maggie Griffesa, aged 38 years.
Funeral from 79 Meagher-at. Friends are invited to attend at 11 o'clock sharp. Gars to Calvary Cumetery.
MORAN—Honors O'Donnell, wife of James Moran, July 17, of arthmap place from 1ste residence, No. 96
Thirteenth-place, Friday, 19th, by cars to Calvary.
BOND—July 17, Charies Clinton, only son of Thomas N. and Sarah C. Bond, axed 7.
Funeral services at 1 p. m. to-day, at residence of his parents, 317 West Washington-st.
HARKISON—At Wankesha, Wis. July 15, 1878, Alfred C. Harrison, in the 28th year of his age.

WELCH—The funeral services of J. Milton Weich, who was drowned in the quarry-hole on Western-av., will be held at his home, No. 702 West Madison-st.

conta.

Funeral from the house, 278 West Randolph-st., at a

Electric Research of the control of

uly 18, 9a. m.

Gone so soon.

Toronto (Ont.) and Pentwater (Mich.) paper

DAYENPORT—Mary H., beloved wife or Sam Day, enport. East Van Buren street, at 6 o'clock p. m., at physical prostration, aged 43. Notice of funeral hereafter. RESTFUL NIGHTS, DAYS FREE FROM TOR-

TURE,

Await the rheumatic sufferer whe resorts to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. That this benignant cordial and depurent is a far more reliable remedy than colchicum and other poisons used to expel the rheumatic virus from the blood, is a fact that experience has satisfactorily demonstrated. It simple that the sense of the sense of the position to rheumatism exists, which renders them liable to its attacks after exposure in wet weather, to currents of air, changes of temperature, or to cold when the body is hot. Such persons should take a wineglass or two of the Bitters as soon as possible after incurring risk from the above causes, as this superb protective effectually nullifies the hurtful influence. For the functional derangements which accompany rheumatism, such as coling spasms in the stomach, palpitation of the heart, imperfect digestion, &c., the Bitters is also a most useful remedy. It is only necessary in obstinate cases to use it with persistency.

PHERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE EXECU-tive Reception, and Transportation Committees of the Firemen's Tournament this afternoon at 4 o'clock, the office of the Secretary, Room 2. Honore Block W. T. ELSING, OF PRINCETON COLLEGE, will lead the noonday prayer meeting at the Y. M. C. A. rooms to-day. SILVERWARE.

SILVER WARE AT A SACRIFICE Having taken in trade a stock of elegant Silver Plated Ware of Bogers Bros". A 1 make, Handsome Caster, \$1.75 and upward; Ice Water Pitchers, \$5 and upward; Butter Dishes, Berry Dishes, Card Receivers, Napkin Rings, Forks and Spoons, at half reguins prices. R. T. MARTIN, 295 & 297 State-st.

AUCTION SALES. W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers, 173 and 175 Randolph-st. THIS DAY. JULY 18, 700 LOTS OF GOODS, CLOTHING, NOTIONS

SPECIAL SALE LARGE STOCK OVERCOATS AND SUITS, (Fine and Regular-made Goods,)
DIRECT FROM NEW YORK,

At 11 o'clock a. m. sharp, At our salesrooms, 173 & 175 Randolph-st. W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers. THE ENTIRE STOCK OF CHOICE PLANTS & GREENHOUSES

Of EDGAR SANDERS, Esq., retiring from business.

AT AUCTION.

At his establishment, Lake View, FRIDAT MORNING, July 19, at 10 o'clock. For particulars see catalogues now ready.

W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers. BEGULAR SATURDAY SALE. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

SATURDAY, July 20. at 9:30 o'clock a. m.,
At 173 & 175 East Randolph-st.

W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers

ENTIRE FURNITURE & FURNISHINGS CLUB HOUSE

AT AUCTION, TUESDAY, JULY 23, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., No. 71 Monroe-st.

We shall sell without reserve for cash, the entire Furniture, consisting of Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Parler Furniture, Mancie Glasses, M. Top Sideboards, Tables of Various kinds, Chamber Sets complete, Lounges, Leakher Covered Library Furniture, Lambrequiss and Lack Curtains, Dining-room Furniture, Crystal Charleiers, Office Desks, Kitchen Furniture, 2 Fine Burgiant-Proof Safes, with steel chests and combination locks, The whole comprising one of the best outsite in the city.

W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers, 78 & 80 Bandolph-st. MARSHAL'S SALE. ENTIRE FIXTURES, &c.

D. W. STONE" CIRCUS AT BURLINGTON WAREHOUSE. Corner Sixteenth and State-sts., this THURSDAY

Horses, Wagons, Tents, Wardrobes, &c., &c., &c. order of Court. LEWIS F. PAYNE, Mar-ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auct'rs. RECULAR WEEKLY SALE July 19, at 9:30 a. m.

OUR USUAL FULL SHOWING. New Parlor Suits. New Chamber Sets, Lounges, Sofas, Easy Chairs, A full line Carpets, General Household Goods, General Merchandise, &c., &c.

JOHN C. WILMERDING,

AUCTION NOTICE. BY WILMERDING, HOGUET & CO., 64 & 66 White-st., New York, TUESDAY, July 23, 1878, at 10 o'clock, on four months credit, bills to be dated September 1, PEREMPTORY TRADE SALE OF

6,000 CASES Blankets, Carriage Robes, Lap Robes, and Horse Blankets, By order of Messrs. WHITTEMORE, PEET, POST & CO., the entire production to date of sale of the

following mills:
CLINTON MILLS CO., NORWICH WOOLEN CO.,
WAUNEBECK CO., WINTHROP MILLS CO.,
Sample packages will be ready for examination
by catalogue at our store, 346 & 348 Broadway, on
Friday, Saturday, and Monday, 19th, 20th, and
22d July.
WHITTEMORE, PEET, POST & CO. By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

Thursday, July 18, at 9:30 a. m., Regular Trade Sale of

CROCKERY A large assortment of "W. G.," "C. C., " and cilow Ware will be offered, both in open loss nd in packages. P. GORE & CO., Auction

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